The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,681—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

527

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 29th Nov., 1879, at 2 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ......,, 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	230		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,

2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,269 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S.S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 16th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the end of December.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES, WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pit Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. D. Anderson	[illegible] Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the well known Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, known as "ALTAMONT," lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice Pinhey. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880,
At the usual cheap rates.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, &c.

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES, LONDON.

THEIR representative, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE, will ARRIVE in INDIA early in DECEMBER, and requests that ALL ORDERS and COMMUNICATIONS for the Firm may be addressed to him, care of the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay.

THE INDIAN HERALD,

the cheapest Daily Newspaper in India, published at Allahabad.

Special Correspondent at Afghanistan.
Special Correspondent with the Viceroy during his Tour through Rajputana.
Correspondents at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, London, Cairo, Constantinople, Rome and Paris.
Weekly Lady's Letter.

PRICE—ANNUALLY.
Without postage, Rs. 20.
With postage, Rs. 30.

THE INDIAN HERALD. THE INDIAN HERALD.

SERVICE TENTS AND WATERPROOF SHEETS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE, have in Stock ready for instant delivery, on receipt of telegram or letter, a number of Service Tents of regulation sizes and weights.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in despatch:

Double Fly Tents 7 feet square weighing 80 lbs...... Rs. 75 each
Do. 10 feet by 10 feet do. 150 lbs...... ,, 120 each

Waterproof sheets on Surgeon-Major Hamilton's principle (of which over 18,000 have already been sold) of the following sizes and prices :—

Size.		Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	each Rs.	3 12 6
7 feet by 7 feet	each ,,	6 2 0
4 feet by 4 feet (for horses)	each ,,	2 0 0
Waterproof Capes for Syces and Jampanies	each ,,	2 0 0

Blue Broad Cloth for Servants' uniforms 56 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.

Terms—Cash.

Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents—Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street.

"EUREKA."
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

NOTICE.—Early in December I shall visit Bombay for a few days only, when I can be *consulted free* on all cases of diseases of the Eye and defective sight.

In the meanwhile I have made arrangements with my Agents, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co., to supply Free on application the second edition of my pamphlet, "HOW TO PRESERVE THE SIGHT," which fully explains the construction of the eye, the defects of vision, and how they can be properly remedied, &c., &c.

Due notice will be advertised of the date of my arrival.

N. LAZARUS,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
LAWN GRASS SEEDS,
LUCERN GRASS SEEDS,
GARDEN SCISSORS, &c.
PHOSPHATIC MANURE,

AT
PALEKAR & Co.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

V. R.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST FOUR (4) NIGHTS OF
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
in their elegant Theatre at the
FRAMJEE INSTITUTE, DOBIE TALAV.
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 29TH.
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 29TH.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY NEXT,
December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1879.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.
See combined and repeated opinions of Public and Press.
REDUCED PRICES
to afford a treat to all classes of the community.
Admission—Rs. 2 Front Seats ; Re. 1 Second Seats, ; a few specially Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.
GALLERY—EIGHT ANNAS.
Children and Schools HALF PRICE to all parts.
Reserved and First Class Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.
H. R. HARWOOD, Lessee and Manager.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
will be tendered to
Bro. HENRY R. HARWOOD,
LESSEE AND MANAGER OF THE ABOVE COMPANY,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 2ND,
under the distinguished patronage and presence of
THE HON'BLE M. [illegible]
Most Worshipful Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.
TYRRELL LEITH, Esq.,
Right Worshipful District Grand Master of Bombay and its Territories.
CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, LATE I. N.,
Right Wor. Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.
KHAN BAHADUR MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
R. W. Hon. Substitute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.
F. W. DOOLITTLE, Esq., M.D., R.W.M., Lodge Caledonia.
A large number of influential European and Native Gentlemen and
THE CRAFT.
A specially selected Programme for the occasion.
The Reserved Seats plan open for selection daily at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, have determined to Mortgage the Company's property to JACOB ELIAS DAVID SASSOON, Esquire, and HORMARJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE, Esquire, as Trustees for the benefit of Debenture Holders to the extent of Five Laks of Rupees.

The Debentures will be for Rs. 500 each, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

The Directors, although reserving power to issue Five Laks of Rupees, do not propose at present to issue Debentures for more than Four Laks.

The aggregate amount raised will be repaid as follows :—
Three-tenths on the 1st January, 1883,
Three-tenths on the 1st January, 1884,
and the remaining Four-tenths or Two-fifths on the 1st January, 1885.

Persons wishing to become Debenture Holders should apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, at their office in the Elphinstone Circle, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next.

The highest Tender will be preferred subject to applications from shareholders of the Company which will be considered first.

Dated this 28th day of November 1879.
By Order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Serra, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1879, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1879.

THE DINNER will take place at ALTAMONT, CUMBALLA HILL, THIS EVENING, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

ROBERT CLARK,
Honorary Secretary.
29th November, 1879.

!!! EXULTATE !!!

GENTLEMEN at last can do away with Indian Tailors and shapeless and clumsy Indian-made clothes and get instead a fashionable, perfectly fitting, neat, durable and cheap SUIT OF CLOTHES from

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street, opposite Treacher & Co.,

which is the only large and well assorted Establishment of the kind in India.

As S. G. & Co. receive Fresh Shipments of their Articles by every Mail from Vienna and Paris, Gentlemen may rely upon getting always fashionable clothes in an immense variety of stuffs of the neatest patterns.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1). To consider and pass a scheme for the election of the Members of Committee by ballot, and to make such alterations in the rules as may be necessary.

(2). To discuss the principle of the New Licence Tax Bill, and pass such Resolutions as may be deemed advisable.

(3). To receive the Report of the Special Committee on the proposed Indian Factory Act, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 25th November 1879.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

I, the undersigned, hereby given Notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December, 1879, at 4 o'clock p m., to transact the following business :—

To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

To consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidator.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th November to 4th December inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 25th November 1879.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

Sold Wholesale by :—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. B. Gillon & Co., Lahore. J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hare & Co., Bangalore.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, in the Fort of Bombay on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution, namely :—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company (save and except the Articles the alteration and amendment whereof is hereinafter specially provided for) be altered and amended in manner following, that is to say,

"That the words 'Secretaries and Treasurers' and 'one of the Secretaries and Treasurers' wherever they occur be deleted, and the words 'Chief Agent' be inserted in lieu thereof.

"That as to Article 116 the words 'other than the Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted.

"That as to Article 124 the words 'persons to be called the Secretaries and Treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. W Nicol and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted, and the words a person to be called '*the Chief Agent*' be inserted in lieu thereof.

That the whole of Article 125 be deleted.

By Order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

THE stock of all kinds of Watches has been carefully completed. The Watches, all of first quality, are sold at prices which defy comparison.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER,
19, MEADOW STREET.

Will be Published,
MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION ;
BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,
Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

Rupees:
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

£ Sterling:
H—Interest. 365 days in a year.
I—Commission.
J—£ Sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.

Dollars:
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of

COOPER & Co., Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.
SHEETS, PILLOWS, &c.

FOR RAIL, DAK OR GENERAL USE.

	Rs.	as.
Whitney Rugs, long and wide	16	0
Austrian Rugs, soft, light and durable, in a variety of Cheerful Colours	28	0
Sealskin, Double Rugs	17	0
The Traveller's Rug, with Air Pillow in corner, from	25	0
Lamb Skin Rugs, a light and beautiful article, soft and warm, a most suitable Ladies' Rug	36	0
The Celebrated Sandringham Carriage Rug	36	0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures	26	0
Fancy Checks, in a variety of colours, the best goods obtainable	30	0
	35	0
	40	0

BLANKETS.

	Rs.	as.	
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool	25	0	per pair.
Extra Large, Superior quality	33	0	
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dye	24	0	
Extra Large ,,	32	0	

SHEETS.
WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

	Inches wide.		Rs.	as
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	72	per pair	9	
	90	,,	11	
Pillow Cases		each	1	4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends..Re. 1 4 1 8 1 12				

PILLOWS.

	Rs.	as.
Best English Horse Hair	7	0
,, Feather, thoroughly cleared	7	0

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER.
19, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCHES.

JUST unpacked a first quality of German-silver keyless LEVER WATCHES of solid and elegant construction at Rs. 24 only, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.

Always on hand, all kinds of Watches of the best quality, and much cheaper than other firms.

Watches from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

Repairs of every description undertaken and executed with care and expedition at Moderate Charges.

NOVELTIES BY LAST MAIL.
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED

A VERY choice selection of POMPADOUR COSTUMES, being models designed and executed by the leading Fashionable Dress-making Firms in Paris. All these costumes differ from one another in Shapes, Trimmings and Colours.

DRESS-MAKING BRANCH.

A splendid variety of Warm and Light Materials in the newest textures and shades ; Cashmeres, Pompadours and Novelties of all sorts.

FOR THE COLD SEASON.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING.
WARM WRAPPERS AND SHAWLS.
WARM DRESSES IN ALL MATERIALS.
WARM CLOTH, SEALSKIN, AND ASTRAKAN JACKETS.

6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.
PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11TH, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines, but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led Physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of preparation have invariably produced.

BASE FRAUD AND PIRACY!!!

CAUTION—Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only Genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty. The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also Registered in the chief cities of the World. Vendors of the Fraudulent Imitation in the United Kingdom, India, China, or the Colonies will be prosecuted without further notice.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in cases by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Bombay Presidency,	D.S. Kemp and Co., Bombay.		Madras Presidency,	Barrie and Co.	Madras.
Bengal do.	R. Scott, Thompson and Co., Calcutta.		Rangoon,	B. Gillon and Co.	Lahore.
do. do.	Stanistreet and Co.	do.		E. Plomer and Co.	Simla & Lahore.
do. do.	Bathgate and Co.	do.	Ceylon,	J. Maitland and Co.	Colombo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT
IS
POSTPONED
TILL
TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
AT 9 P. M.

LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT !
MADEMOISELLE BLONDIN
AND
MONSIEUR BLONDIN

will give their LAST PERFORMANCE in BOMBAY TO-NIGHT, after which a Dance will take place in the Pavilion. An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will be given at 4 p. m. EVENING PERFORMANCE at 9, p. m.

Admission—First Class, Rs. 2 ; Second, Re. 1 ; Third, 8 annas.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
W. GORE JONES, C. B., R. N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. M. NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF WEDNESDAY,
THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1879.

By the kind permission of COLONEL DAUBENY and Officers the Band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will assist.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture........"Italiana in Algeri" ....Rossini.
Band 7th Royal Fusiliers.
2. Song ...."The Sea" ....Dibdin.
Mr. Payne.
3. Duet ...."Io Vivo a Tamo ....Campana.
Mrs. Morland & Mr. Wyse.
4. Solo Contralto.."Il Logno" (with Violin Obligato.) Mercadante.
Mrs. Morland.
5. Song ...."Esmeralda" ....Levy.
Mrs. Adams.
6. Solo Baritone.."Blow high, blow low"..........Dibdin.
Mr. Wyse.
7. Cavatina ......"Una Voce Poco fa" (with Band accompaniment)..........Il Barbiere di Siaglia.
Mrs. Morland.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.

1. Overture ...."Fra Diavolo" ....Auber.
Band 7th Royal Fusiliers.
2. Duet Contralto.."Oh ye Voices gone" ....Yeta.
Mrs. Morland & Mrs. Adams.
3. Solo Violin ....
Herr Schmuck.
4. Song ...."The Requital" ....Blumenthal.
Mrs. Adams.
5. Solo Baritone...."The Arethusa" ....Shield.
Mr. Wyse.
6. Solo Contralto .."Nazareth" (with Harmonium and Piano accompaniment) Gounod.
Mrs. Morland.
9. March, Grand Triumphal..."Eli" ....Costa.
Band 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Accompanyists R. N. Mant, Esq. and J. R. Johnston, Esq.

Tickets are obtainable from the Directors of the Sailors' Home and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

First Seats, Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Third Seats, Re. 1. First Seats can be reserved on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the Door. Doors open at half past 8. The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
JUST RECEIVED.

RIFLE EXERCISE and INSTRUCTION of Musketry, Pocket Edition, 1879. Re. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS of varieties.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 o'clock p. m , at the Offices of the Association, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Statement of the Accounts of the Association, and the Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1879.
2. To elect a Chairman in place of Mr. J. A. Forbes, resigned.
3. To elect five Members of the Committee in lieu of those retiring from Office, but who are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 22nd November 1879.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

		Cash.
	Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, in a European Office, an Assistant Salesman for Piece Goods business. Apply stating references & salary required, to "S.," care *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to take charge of Engines and Boilers. As the strictest investigation will be made as to the character and abilities, none but steady and able men need apply. Also state if any experience in Millwright work. Apply stating salary required to "D.S.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

HAMS (sound ones) and MISCELLANEOUS GOODS for AUCTION TO-DAY at 1 P.M. WARNE'S SALE ROOM, Elphinstone Circle.

TO take charge of Children or attend a LADY Home, a WIDOW OFFERS her SERVICES in exchange for a free passage. Apply to the Manager Purvis' Agency.

BILLIARD MATCH for Rs. 100.—A Return Match of 500 up for Rs. 100 will be played THIS EVENING at the BYCULLA HOTEL BILLIARD ROOMS.

ON HIRE, a STEAM LAUNCH ; it has two separate Cabins, accommodation for 25 Passengers. Apply to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street.

BOARD and LODGING Rs. 40, room for two respectable Batchelors, large airy Bungalow, near Kalbadevi. Address P., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—Special Trip THIS DAY 2 p.m. Fares, including luncheon, Rs. 5-0-0. Liquors extra. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MALAGA RAISINS just received. Price 10 Annas per lb. PEARSE, Confectioner, 32, Apollo Street, Fort.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM-PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. E. THESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6 ....Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)........... ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... ,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 180 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favor of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND TRAVELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen varieties in undervests.
Fourteen varieties in Drawers.
Thirty varieties in Socks.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Shirtings.
Oxford and Flannel Shirts.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Knots, and Neck Ties.
Overland Portmanteaus.
Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
Disraelis, Gladstones, and Valises.
Rugs, Straps, Sticks.
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Military, Driving, and Kid Gloves.
Studs, Links, Solitaires.
Clothes, Tooth, and Hair Brushes.
Horn and Rubber Hair Combs.
Sponges, Soaps, Flasks.
Pocket Filters.
Patent Leather Military Boots.
Plain Calf Military Boots.
Patent Leather Elastic Side Shoes.
Patent Leather Lace Shoes.
Brown Canvas Racket Shoes
With Reeded Rubber Soles.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.
23rd September, 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging 50 Tons of No. 1, 75 Tons of No. 2, and 85 Tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th November 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of a THOUSAND TONS of First class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

Delivery to be made immediately, or at the rate of two hundred tons per month.

Tenders will be received up to the 3rd proximo, and Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, General Offices, 27th November 1879.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following REDUCED RATES are now being charged for COTTON to BOMBAY :—

From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.	From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nowsari			Anand	17 2 6	..
Muroli			Umreth	18 4 0	.
Sucheen			Dakor	18 10 3	..
Surat			Thasra	19 0 6	..
Amroli	12 0 0	10 0 0	Palee	19 11 9	..
Sion			Naraid	18 1 6	..
Kim			Mamoodabad	18 15 3	..
Panowlee			Barajree	19 8 6	..
Ankleeur			Ahmedabad	20 4 6	15 8 4
Broach			Saburmuttee	21 8 3	..
Chumargaum	12 8 9	..	Ambli Road	21 2 3	..
Palej	13 4 0	10 13 4	Sanand	21 11 0	..
Meagaum	14 0 6	11 5 8	Charorl	22 3 9	..
Karwan	14 11 9	..	Jackwara	22 13 9	..
Mundala	15 0 9	..	Jhund	24 1 9	..
Nulla	15 4 6	..	Patree	24 [illegible]	..
Dubhoi	15 9 6	..	Kharaghora	25 3 [illegible]	..
Chandode	16 7 3	..	Viramgaum		
Bhadurpore	16 6 0	..	Sabli Road	23 2 9	17 10 6
Itola	14 9 3	..	Lilapore Rd		
Baroda	15 7 0	..	Lak tar	20 0 0	16 8 6
Wassud	16 7 3	..	Wudwan		

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 188 OF 1867.

SAMUEL READ, GOVIND BALCRUSTNA and LALLSHUNKER BHORABHOY, Trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the ESTATE of MOOLJEE CANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHINTOBA BHASKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, but now residing at Goa district, and NANJEE MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay..........Defendants,

AND

HURRY BHANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, constituted Attorney and Assignee of the interest of the Defendant, NANJEE MOORARJEE in the Decree made herein..........Applicant,

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the Second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs, Samuel Read, Govind Balcrustna, and Lallshunker Bhorabhoy Trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Estate of Mooljee Canjee and of the above-named Defendants, Chintoba Bhasker and Nanjee Moorarjee, and of the above-named Applicant, Hurry Bhanjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of cultivated ground or oart with all the buildings, out-houses, wells and sheds standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,1?9 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 222 and 223 respectively, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhai, on or towards the south by the said Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the east by the oarts of Morobe Jagonnath, Ragboonath Pootlajee, and K. C. Surjorjee Damania, and on or towards the west by the oart of Gunoba Ramchunder, and with said land, buildings and premises we s formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mooljee Canjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Mr. R. SKIPSEY, Attorney for the above-named applicant, 15, Forbes Street.—Dated this 18th day of October 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 98¾ to ⅝., but French Rentes were ¼ higher at 115¼. In Enfaced Rupee Paper there is no change, Fours being still quoted at 79, Fours-and-a-half at 86.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly more favourable, notwithstanding the withdrawals lately advised. The reserve is unchanged, Bullion has decreased by £500,000, Discounts decreased by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 45⅞ to 46⅞ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Indian Wheat, to arrive, is quoted at previous prices. In Linseed the only alteration is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta, to arrive. Brown Calcutta Rapeseed comes 1s. per quarter lower both ex-Warehouse and to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported firm; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was again strong, the sales being 14,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot quotations show no change in American, but Surats are partially 1-16d. per lb. higher.

To arrive Reuter reports business in Good Omra with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment via Canal, at 6 1-16d. per lb., but we hear of better prices from private sources. Yesterday was a holiday in New York, so that we are without the usual figures.

Bar Silver in London has receded to 1s. 8 1-16d. per oz., at which the rupee lays down at a fraction over 1s. 8 5-16d.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a decline of 1-16d. in Private Paper, but one Bank to begin with was still a drawer at yesterday's highest quotation. During the day, however, 1-32d. decline was established in Bank Bill, and the market closes quiet at the following quotations:—

				Per rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand	....		1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Credits	3	,, ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents	3	,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
France	3	,, ,, ...	2·18½	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unaltered, only a very limited business having been done during the day. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅝ to ⅞.

SHARES are quiet with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombay are unaltered at Rs. 676¼. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are rather quieter again, and our quotations show a decline of Rs. 60 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Soonderdass, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit. Oriental are Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON continues very firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool reports, and sellers are asking a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Buyers, however, show little disposition to follow the rise and very little business has accordingly been done. Some small lots of ready New Julgaum have found buyers at Rs. 223 per candy, but no forward purchases of any importance have transpired. We quote:—

Good Hingunghaut,	Dec. delivery	......Rs. 242	per candy.
,, Omra	Feb. ,,	,, 222	,,
,, Broach	March ,,	,, 232	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady but quiet, and prices are unchanged. Rapeseed is neglected at previous nominal rates. For Gingelly the demand is somewhat active. We quote ready White Rs. 42, Mixed Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The general tone of the market has been decidedly easier to-day. For Liverpool the ready quotation remains at 35s., and for December shipment 40s., but there are very few engagements making at the latter figure. Trieste and Venice freight is very firm, and 40s. is now asked for January shipment; Genoa and Marseilles is quieter and 40s. is now the rate, payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue in very fair request, and the clearances from the bazaar may be put at about 300 packages, prices still tending in sellers' favour. To arrive transactions are insignificant, Manchester quotations at the present rate of exchange being above our level.

COALS on the spot are quiet; to arrive dull, owing to the pressure to sell steamer cargoes for forward shipment. Rs. 20 per ton alongside is the current quotation for Davison's and Cardiff.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676¼
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	700
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	882	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Ind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,140
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	55
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	750
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	525
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	220
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	405
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	815
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	820
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	665
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	520
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	915
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	570
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	6 0
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	,000	all	30	750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·18·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do New Shares.	—	£18	196·5·15	do	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	nominal
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	nominal
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	nominal
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	nominal

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,990
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	68
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	680
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd Nov. 1879.

Open 1,275½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,34,169	0	0
Merchandise	3,04,832	0	0
Telegraph	761	0	0
Total Rs.	4,39,762	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,262½ miles......Total Rs.	6,74,391	4	6
Decrease	2,34,629	4	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship SILVERHOW 1,221 tons, Captain J. Dangall, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, 686 tons, Captain J. Beeith, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE schooner FATAL MUBARUC, 54 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE schooner WESTFA, 142 tons, Captain W. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Mauritius (October 23rd) with a cargo of 2,666 bags sugar, and 74 cask molasis.

THE barque CLAIRMONT, 755 tons, Captain J. Hamilton arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Mauritius (October 22), with a cargo of 10,080 bags sugar and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr. J. Hamilton, and 147 deck.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Orman, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Venice, brought the following cargo:—39 packages color, 150 bales twist, 29 wooden pencils, 1,232 packages piece good, 35 cases beads, 59 casks cements, 142 packages gum, 861 packages olibanum, 30 barrels flour, 16 packages ivory, 363 boxes silver, 42 packages wine, 52 packages oilmanstores, 1 box silver coins, 19 cases cologne, 4 boxes specie, 10 cases cochineal and many packages merchandise.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, 1,715 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from China, with China Mail, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—8 boxes treasure, 4 packages merchandise, 1,764 packages tea, 1 box gold bars, and 51 packages silk. From Hongkong.—945 packages sugarcandy, 125 boxes preserves, 150 bottles quicksilver, 3,700 bags sugar, 353 packages silk, 47 boxes silk piecegoods, 164 boxes glass bangles, 20 boxes glass beads, 26 packages papers, 8 boxes white copper, 3 boxes slippers, 40 rolls matting, 60 boxes tea, 1 box pepermint flowers, 3 boxes brass leaves, 3 boxes dollars, 1 package hides, 1 package horns, 1 box ivory, 3,918 tiles copper, 90 cases cassia, 50 cases vermillion, 34 boxes China ware, 1 box China catachu, 7 boxes China roots, 117 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold leaves, 1 box sovereigns, 1 box silver ware, 1 box pearls, and some packages sundries. From Yokohama.—19 boxes treasure, and 4 boxes curiosities. From Singapore.—265 bags sago, 394 packages benzoin, 3 packages silk, 33 boxes mace, 50 bags tapioca, 75 bags coffee, 1 case China ware, 4 pieces ivory, 4 baskets pumloes, 7 bags rice, 1 box gambier, 3 boxes cigars, 1 box treasure, and 29 bundles rattans. From Penang.—13 boxes specie. From Calcutta.—21 packages piece goods.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	India (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Nov 24.
	Clairmont	Hamilton	Mauritius, Nov 24.
	Westfa	Williams	Mauritius, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Charles Bal	Chapman	Sandhead.
	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Silverhow, Dougall, to Calcutta.
Ship City of Manchester, Beith, to Galle.
Schooner Fatal Mubaruck, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, to Venice.
Steamer India, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24 D. of Devonshire(s).Turner ....London, Oct 12.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 24.—Ship Cross Hill.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Devonshire—Mr and Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs G Jefferson, Mr Trotman, Revd and Mrs Rawson, Mr Wheatly Mrs and Misses D'Arcy, Miss Bidello, Mr Raddock. From Colombo—Mr F Wyman, Mr J Sandeman, Mr Wood, Lieut Swire, Lieut Goddard, Mr Baker, Mr and Mrs Boylan and child. From Madras—General Bishop, Miss Bishop, R vd. S B Taylor, Mr J Weir, Mr H Weir, Mrs K Buchan and 3 children, and Mr M E Buchan.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Pekin, from Madras. To Calcutta—Mrs Macgregor, Miss Crawford, Miss Cooke Miss Coombs and ayah, Mr Elliott-Keeram, Col Butler's two servants, Antonio DeCruz, Stepheni Crispino and 6 syces.

Per P and O Co's s s Bangalore, from Bombay, on Monday:—For Southampton—Mrs A Ross and child, Lieut-Col C G Grant, Captain and Mrs J M Ward, Mr J Bennett, and Mrs Jacques. For Brindisi—Colonel L Barton, Mr W Ross, Lieut-Colonel D B Young, Major and Mrs Strutt, Mr C H T Crosthwaite, and Mr R West. For Venice—Mrs M S Harreis, Mr J G Single, and Mr E Heyen. For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Borradaile.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—17 cases oilmanstore, 5 cases currants and 8 cases cheese, Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally; 60 cakes yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 3 cases dye, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Surat s—3 cases glassware, Mahamed Yeobee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—590 cases brandy and 209 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—325 cwts myroballans, Vussonjee Veerjee; 323 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 52 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckomsee and Co; 60 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 55 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 35 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsidass; 50 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 201½ bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 22 bales cotton, John Marshalle; 13 bales wool, Rose and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Vussonjee; 175 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmedass; 375 cwts myroballans; Joosub Abdoola; 45 bales wool, Muthooradass Valljee; 27 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 48 bales wool, Luloobhoy Hurrichund; 375 cwts myroballans, Jetha Purshotum; 450 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz; 135 cwts coir, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 70 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 51 bales wool, Khetsee Curumsee; 104 bales cotton, Heerjee Vidhar; 90 bales hemp and 20 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—50 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton; 100 cases peacock-feathers, Vinay and Co; 101½ cwts indigo, 35 cwts M of P shells, Vussondass Purusram; 2 cwts coolfa and 20 cwts B Horns, Allymahamed Hassum; 40 cwts B horns, Abdoola Mahamed; 50 cwts B horns, 3 cwts fishmaws, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 8 cwts fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 10 bales skins and 13 bales hides, Hassum Woomer; 15 bales skins, Killick Nixon and Co; 11 cwts cardamoms, Hunsraz Bomanjee; ¼ cwts E teeth, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 15 boxes vermilion and 19 bales silk, M C Ebram; 243 packages coffee and 120 packages cinchona; P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria s—1,237 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,078 cwts gingellyseed and 1,180 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.
Arabia s—1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwts poppyseed, Knoop and Co.
Venetia s—524 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—19½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Venetia s—74 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton, Kunckler, Singer and Co; 10 bales hides, 617 casks coffee, 993 bales jute, P and O S N Co; 372 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior s—11 cwts cloves. Hajee Zenell Abedin; 150 cwts coffee, and 6 packages silk, Hajee Ally Babanee; 93½ cwts pepper, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·895
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·3
Dew Point	59·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·565
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	325

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

205-79—Jefferson and P—Bhimbhai Lulloobhai vs the Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Company—Smith and F.
404-79—Nanu and H—Chanda Ramjee vs Hormus ee Cursetjee and others—R Skipsy and S and F.
211-79—Rimington, H and C—Cullianjee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Akbia and another—Muljee and B, and B and D.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.
472 79—In person (a pauper) Bai Jumnabai vs Tajoobai
378-79—Nanu and H—Sheerinbai vs Dossibai—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 27.

Castle, Lieut Col, 33rd Regt, to join, from England.
Hennell, Captain, 5th Bengal N L I, to join, from England.
Cameran, Surg Major, to join, from England.
Gimbette, Surg, to join, from England.
Gonne, Lieut Col, 17th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Prendergast, Col, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 28.

Eaton, Surg, on duty, from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Gimbette, Surg, to join, to Allahabad.
Cameron, Surg Major, to join, to Fyzabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 27th November, 1879.

1 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 1051 Vol O E Evans to C Company.
,, 1052 Vol W H Turner to B Company.
,, 1053 Vol J Rennis on to B Company.
,, 1054 Vol H Rennison to B Company.
,, 1055 Vol F L Yeats to B Company.

2 Members are reminded that the hour for parade this evening is 4-15 p. m. and not 5 p. m. as heretofore, Serge clothing arms and accoutrements to be worn.

3 As some of the G I P and B B Volunteers will parade to march past in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteers this (Saturday) evening the Commanding Officer hopes that all Companies will turn out as strong as possible.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BATEMAN—MELVILLE—November 25th, at Baroda, by the Rev. C. H. Badham, the Rev. Rowland Bateman, M. A., C. M. S., Amritsar, to Helen Mary, daughter of P. S. Melville, Esq., C. S. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

FOR their own credit as intelligent men and members of a civilized community, it is to be hoped that the Bombay millowners, at their meeting to-day, will not take up a position of blind antagonism to the very mild form of factory legislation proposed by the Government of India. The system which requires the mill workman to labour from the earliest dawn to the last minute of daylight, with only one short intermission of 20 minutes in the 12 hours or more of daily work; which compels him to snatch hurriedly a few morsels of food during this short recess, or at other times as best he may, while the machinery is in motion, stirring into agitation the cloud of dust and fibre in which he eats and works; which requires children of both sexes, and barely above the age of infancy, to pass the same number of hours in this atmosphere as men and women of mature frame; and which requires all—men, women, and children—to work on in this manner thirteen days in succession without a break,—such a system is both economically unsound and a disgrace to the society which permits it to exist. Yet, incredible as it may seem, this state of things, if report speaks true, the millowners are prepared to defend. They are said to maintain that factory labour in this country and in this city cannot be better regulated than it is; that the restrictions which, in free England, it has been found necessary to impose on the rapacity of employers, are not applicable to them. It is no argument to say that the conditions of labour in this country and in England are different. In one respect only are they not alike—in regard to climate—and the provisions of the English Acts have not been conceived with the object of protecting the operatives from the inclemency of the weather, but with the view of mitigating the evils resulting from excessive work and prolonged confinement in a vitiated atmosphere, and of saving the health and lives of children incapable of protecting themselves. May not similar evils to those found in operation in England before factory regulations were passed be expected, when found in operation in this country, to produce similar effects? But there are so many poor children in India, we shall be told, to whom it is desirable to give employment. Were there no poor children in England when the English Government first adopted measures to prohibit employers from enslaving them? This very plea of poverty is one of the strongest reasons which could be urged in support of legislation. There can be no equality of contract between the man with a full purse, on the one hand, and the half-starved seller of labour on the other. Where a helpless child comes forward with his little stock of labour, his is but a poor chance against a mercenary employer and equally mercenary parent. The bargain is all against him. God help the little fellow!—his tiny life will quickly burn down now. No one can visit an Indian mill—a Bombay mill at all events—without carrying away from it the conviction that the lives of the children are being wantonly sacrificed. We are far from wishing hurt to the employers. On the contrary, in advocating the introduction of suitable regulations for labour in factories, we hold firmly the opinion that such regulations are calculated as much to benefit the millowners as to promote the welfare of the operatives. This has been the result in England. The *Times*, referring to the consolidation last year of the English Factory and Workshop Acts, which impose restrictions on the employment of women as well as of children, observed—"A law which "affects all employers alike and makes overwork "penal protects employers against the rapacity of "their rivals, and labourers against the en-"forced exactions of their employers. Such "a law has now been in operation for ten years, "and, according to the best authority—that, "namely, of those who are chiefly affected by "it—it has produced the most beneficial "results." The following are the principal provisions relating to the employment of children and women in textile factories, as they now stand in English law.

10. A child, young person, or woman, shall not be employed in a factory or a workshop except during the period of employment hereinafter mentioned.

11. With respect to the employment of young persons and women in a textile factory, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1.) The period of employment except on Saturday, shall either begin at six o'clock in the morning and end at six o'clock in the evening, or begin at seven o'clock in the morning and end at seven o'clock in the evening; and

(2.) The period of employment on Saturday shall begin either at six o'clock or at seven o'clock in the morning; and

(3.) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at six o'clock in the morning that period—

(a.) If not less than one hour is allowed for meals shall end at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at halfpast one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and

(b.) If less than one hour is allowed for meals, shall end at half an hour after noon as regards employment in any manufacturing process and, at one o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and

(4) Where the period of employment on Saturday begins at seven o'clock in the morning, that period shall end at halfpast one o'clock in the afternoon as regards any manufacturing process, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon as regards employment for any purpose whatever; and

(5.) There shall be allowed for meals during the said period of employment in the factory—

(a) On every day except Saturday not less than two hours, of which one hour at the least, either at the same time or at different times, shall be before three o'clock in the afternoon; and

(b) On Saturday not less than half an hour; and

(6) A young person or woman shall not be employed continuously for more than four hours and a half, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

. . . .

(1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system either of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only; and

(2.) The period of employment for a child in a morning set shall, except on Saturday, begin at the same hour as if the child were a young person and end at one o'clock in the afternoon, or, if the dinner-time begins before one o'clock, at the beginning of dinner time; and

(3.) The period of employment for a child in an afternoon set shall, except on Saturday, begin at one o'clock in the afternoon or at any later hour at which the dinner time terminates and end at the same hour as if the child were a young person; and

(4.) The period of employment for any child on Saturday shall begin and end at the same hour, as if the child were a young person; and

(5.) A child shall not be employed in two successive periods of seven days in a morning set, nor in two successive periods of seven days in an afternoon set, and a child shall not be employed on two successive Saturdays, nor on Saturday in any week if on any other day in the same week his period of employment has exceeded five hours and a half; and

(6.) When a child is employed on the alternate day system, the period of employment for such child and the time allowed for meals shall be the same as if the child were a young person, but the child shall not be employed on two successive days, and shall not be employed on the same day of the week in two successive weeks; and

(7.) A child shall not on either system be employed continuously for any longer period than he could be if he were a young person without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

. . . .

(39.) A child, young person, or woman shall not be allowed to take a meal or to remain during the times allowed for meals in the parts of factories or workshops to which this section applies; and a child, young person, or woman allowed to take a meal or to remain in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act.

. . . .

23. The parent of a child employed in a factory or in a workshop shall cause that child to attend some recognised efficient school (which school may be selected by such parent), as follows:

(1.) The child when employed in a morning or afternoon set, shall in every week, during any part of which he is so employed, be caused to attend on each work day for at least one attendance; and

(2.) The child, when employed on the alternate day system, shall on each work day preceding each day of employment in the factory or workshop be caused to attend for at least two attendances.

(3.) An attendance for the purposes of this section shall be an attendance as defined for the time being by the Secretary of State with the consent of the Education Department, and be between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening:

Provided that—

(a.) A child shall not be required by this Act to attend school on Saturday or on any holiday or half holiday allowed under this Act in the factory or workshop in which the child is employed; and

(b.) The non-attendance of the child shall be excused on every day on which he is certified by the teacher of the school to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, also when the school is closed during the ordinary holidays or for any other temporary cause; and

(c.) Where there is not within the distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child a recognized efficient school which the child can attend, attendance at a school temporarily approved in writing by an inspector under this Act, although not a recognised efficient school shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed attendance at a recognized efficient school until such recognized efficient school as aforesaid is established, and with a view to such establishment the inspector shall immediately report to the Education Department every case of the approval of a school by him under this section.

A child who has not in any week attended school for all the attendances required by this section shall not be employed in the following week, until he has attended school for the deficient number of attendances.

24. The occupier of a factory or workshop in which a child is employed shall on Monday in every week (after the first week in which such child began to work therein) or on some other day appointed for that purpose by an inspector, obtain from the teacher of the recognized efficient school attended by the child, a certificate (according to the prescribed form and directions) respecting the attendance of such child at school in accordance with this Act.

The employment of a child without obtaining such certificate as is required by this section shall be deemed to be employment of a child contrary to the provisions of this Act.

The provisions of the Indian Factories Bill are merely as follows:—

1. Children are not to be employed under the age of 8 years.

2. Children between the ages of 8 and 12 years are not to be employed more than six hours in any one day.

3. Young persons, between the ages of 12 years and 16 years shall not work more than eight hours in any one day.

The only remaining clauses in the Bill are those referring to the fencing of machinery and inspection, also provided for in the English Act, but in a much more elaborate form.

The Indian Bill, in its present state, is, it will be seen, somewhat clumsy and incomplete, and there is reason to regret that it has not been framed on the lines of the Bill drafted by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee last year and which was prepared after close investigation into and full consideration of the circumstances to be dealt with. The creation of two divisions, one consisting of children and the other of young persons, working different hours, is inconvenient and will be found impracticable. In Mr. Bengalee's Bill, children between the ages of eight and fourteen years were treated as forming one class, and all above that age as adults, as they really are in this country. This is a much more sensible plan; and the Government of India will doubtless be ready to make the alteration needed in this part of the Bill, on a representation being made on the subject. The number of hours which a factory may work in the day should be left to the owners, but proper intervals for meals and one day's rest in seven ought to be insisted on. The Chamber of Commerce may be trusted not to pass over these two important omissions from the Government Bill. The interpretation of the word "factory" in Mr. Bengalee's Bill is also, we think, to be preferred as being more appropriate to the present measure than the interpretation given in the Government Bill. In the former, "factory" means simply a place of work where steam or water-power is used; in the latter, the term "factory" applies to any premises constituting one trade establishment in which fifty or more persons are employed in any manual labour. The latter designation has, however, the advantage of exempting the Government establishments, which is advisable, although, if necessary, Government workshops might be included, and exempted by special order in cases of State emergency, as is done under the English Act. In Government factories, however, young hands are not employed to the same extent as in cotton factories.

After this Factory Labour Bill becomes law, all that the millowners will be required to do will be to employ children in sets—one morning set and one afternoon set, an arrangement which will bring great benefit to all; and the millowners will do well if, instead of raising a futile opposition to the whole Bill, they direct their efforts to getting its very simple provisions altered in the way we have indicated. By adopting this course, they will improve the condition of their workpeople, profit themselves, and remedy a state of things which is a discredit to them and to the public.

THE public appear to be labouring under an entirely erroneous impression with regard to the present administration of the port of Bombay. It is generally supposed that the Port Trust, having been at last thoroughly organized, has taken charge of all the foreshore properties, and is now working them on a uniform system. But we learn to our surprise that, owing to the length of time required by the law officers of the Crown to examine the titles of the various companies to their properties, only the Sassoon Dock has yet been purchased and handed over to the Trust. Months, it seems, may elapse before the Mazgaon and Colaba Companies get their money. Meanwhile, of course, these Companies continue a vigorous competition with the Trust for the bandar traffic. Thus, every chest of opium sent to China by Wednesday's mail steamer was shipped from the Arthur Bandar, as the Colaba Company still charge the low shipping rate of 4 as. a chest, while the Port Trust, assuming prematurely that it had no longer any competition to face, has raised its tariff charge to a rupee a chest. What with the losses caused by delay in effecting a final settlement with the companies, and those consequent on the hitch that has occurred with regard to the opening of the Prince's Dock, owing to the necessity for blasting away and dredging out the rocks that block the entrance channel, the revenues of the Trust are not likely to be in a very flourishing condition for some time to come.

SATIRISTS have often made fun of the red tape of Government offices in England; but for surpassing dignity of department and contempt for the public convenience commend us to the gentlemen who have charge of the Government Telegraph in Bombay. It costs a good deal of money to send a telegram to England, so that no one, as a rule, uses this mode of communication unless he is very anxious to get an immediate answer. Fancy, then, the feelings of anyone who has paid five or six pounds for a message to his friends at home, when, not getting a reply, he sends a civil note to the Superintendent of the Indian Government Telegraph, Bombay, asking if his telegram was sent on, and meets with a rebuff in the shape of a printed circular, informing him that "all communications regarding "the receipt or delivery of messages should be "addressed to the *Assistant* Superintendent in "charge, Government Telegraph office, Bom-"bay." Surely, the Superintendent is not so great a personage that he cannot condescend to hand on a letter to his assistant, instead of wasting Government time and money, and annoying his employers, the public, by carrying on a correspondence of this kind. How can we be surprised that retrenchment becomes impossible in India, when men high in office are allowed to play the fool so deliberately?

ALTHOUGH the telegraph informs us that Mr. Gladstone has given his party a programme by declaring in favour of "local autonomy" for Ireland, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the great Liberal orator has been so rash as to play into Lord Beaconsfield's hands and ruin the Liberal party by forming an alliance with the Irish Home Rule party. He must, surely, have qualified his approval of the principle of local autonomy by condemning the agitation of Mr. Parnell and his friends. At a moment when Ireland is on the brink of civil war, it is incredible that a man of Mr. Gladstone's eminence should seek to embarrass the Government and break up the Empire by patronising men who make it their business to manufacture sedition.

THE INFLUENCE OF CASTE.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding judge, sentenced five persons of the Bhandari caste to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. They were indicted in five different cases with giving false evidence in the Mahim murder case which was tried before Mr. Justice Green at the Sessions of September last. The "demon" of Caste must appear to exercise a predominating influence over the Bhandaris; and this was clearly illustrated in the murder case above mentioned. It seems that, in carrying into execution the strict provisions of the recent Abkari Act, Gunputrao Appajee, the head Government inspector, made himself particularly obnoxious to the entire class of the Bhandaris of Mahim. He was believed by them to be the cause of their having had to pay higher excise duty than they had been in the habit of paying. His active vigilance in the honest discharge of his duty pinched them in the tenderest part—their purse. They determined to be avenged upon him, but bided their time. They frequently saw him at the Mahim railway station, returning home from his office. No bit of scarlet cloth infuriated an Estremaduran bull more than did the sight of this man enrage the Bhandaris of Mahim; they gnashed their teeth at him, but checked the evil passion getting the mastery over them to thwart the concerted plan of vengeance. That plan was matured at a caste dinner given by Mahadoo Luxmon; and accepting an offer of Rs. 50 made by him, two other Bhandaris went forth the same evening to do the work of murder. Early the next morning Gunputrao, the Abkari inspector, was found murdered in his bed, with a deep wound in the head dealt with a Bhandari's scythe; and the Bhandaris thought themselves avenged. Three men of the caste were charged with the murder; and at the trial before the committing magistrate, five Bhandari witnesses gave particulars of the manner in which the murder was set about. They described with a caste-offending precision how they met together one evening at a dinner given by Mahadoo Luxmon; how members of the caste were challenged to go and murder the Abkari inspector; how for a time, with Mahadoo's toddy-liquor, they regaled themselves in "the witches' sabbath of the senses"; and how, finally, Gopal Luxmon and Wittoo Rama accepted the challenge to go and murder the inspector. After their examination in the Police Court, however, caste influences were set to work to induce the five Bhandari witnesses to "turn round;" and those influences, unhappily for the witnesses themselves, were successful. At the Sessions trial, they did "turn round" completely, stating that the evidence they had given before the magistrate was a fiction, and that they did so from fear of being beaten by the police. The presiding judge (Mr. Justice Green) directed their indictment by the Public Prosecutor on a charge of perjury; and they had to pay dearly for their caste predilections yesterday, when each of them was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. It is satisfactory to [illegible] frustrate public justice failed in the end; for Gopal Luxmon and Mahadoo Luxmon were hanged, while Wittoo Rama was transported for life, for the murder of Gunputrao Appajee.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

THE October "corner" of the Liverpool cotton market being now over, the price of the staple has fallen off under the influence of large receipts. This "corner" was an ingenious and very bold device, requiring enormous labour, money resources, and organisation to bring about, but of course correspondingly profitable to the firm that "engineered" it. With Friday afternoon came the last hour for delivering cotton according to agreement, and the unlucky speculative oversellers had to pay whatever price the buyers stipulated to let them off. Middling Upland cotton was quoted 7½d. for October delivery, but was not worth more than 7d. to the trade, and on Saturday, when considerable sales were made, the price realised was hardly 7d. It is a good thing for genuine trade that this speculation is now over, for the receipts being so liberal, cotton will scarcely rise in price, but will probably continue very steady under the influence of a legitimate demand that will nearly absorb the arrivals. This is what spinners particularly want at present; regular prices, if not lower, and as little temptation as possible for speculative dealings that will raise the market against them. Immediate prospects are in favour of lower market values between this and the end of the year, as the arrivals from America and Egypt are going to be large, and the outlook, so far as Indian cotton is concerned, is also favourable to heavy shipments. Again, while arrivals will be ample, sales will be comparatively limited, and the singular effect which even the partial stoppage of production at Oldham has had in restricting the sales and accumulating stock is so likely to induce imitation, were the necessity to arise, that the mere possibility of this will be a check on speculation in cotton. But if market values should fall appreciably lower between this and Christmas the fall will certainly not extend far, and the revival of trade must have a constantly steadying effect on prices. Even now very firm rates are asked at Manchester, and now that business with India has reopened after the holidays, it would not be at all surprising were a sudden demand for goods to spring up which would disturb all calculations as to the course of the markets. This is the one uncertain element in the position. It is clear enough that if the spinners were to go on reducing production cotton must decline to a level more in proportion to the price of yarns, but in the process many makers will be able to derive a profit at the cost of their self-denying brethren at Oldham and elsewhere; and supposing that better accounts of the Eastern markets were to be received in a few days, how long would the self-denial last? So, when lower market prices for cotton are spoken of, it must not be forgotten that this is a very different thing from depression or even from a prolonged slight reaction. If a relapse were to occur we might safely hold it as the forerunner of renewed animation.

I suppose it is unnecessary to give any stimulus to shipments of either cotton or wool from India. Under the influence of good market prices these are sure to be improved. I may, however, repeat what I in previous letters said as an encouragement to possible shippers of wheat. Although the corn markets here have been a little dull for a week or so a further rise is inevitable, and purchases of really fine foreign wheat are sure to come to a good market. The home crop is not only deficient in quantity, but still more behind in quality. None of it hardly can be used without an admixture of fine, dry foreign wheat, and really choice samples of these will always command a price which may not show itself in the market reports or in price currents. I do not know if India has much of such wheat to dispose of; but if she has, and speculation does not force the price up to an absurd height, it cannot go wrong if sent here any time between this and the end of March, and landed in good condition.

Money is gradually getting dearer, and yesterday an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount was made to 3 per cent. The main causes of this rising tendency are the following: the efflux of gold to America and Germany, and the steady improvement of trade. In neither respect is the advance in money a thing to be regretted, for while a revival of trade is the one thing for which we have been earnestly striving and hoping, the export of gold to pay for food is a most beneficial arrangement, suggesting only the reflection that it is a very good thing we have the gold to send. It so happens that when the drain of the precious metals began we had about 35 millions of gold and we have still 30 millions, while the Bank of France has nearly 80 millions specie, much of which, however, is silver. Yet, since the middle of July last when the export to the United States may be said to have commenced, twelve millions of gold have been sent to that country alone, and at least four millions more to other places, mainly Germany and Egypt. The fact that notwithstanding this large efflux the stock of bullion still on hand is so large shows that it has been partially replenished from other sources. We, of course, regularly receive amounts from Australia and the far East, and the Bank of France has been helped by receipts from Germany, Mexico, and other quarters. In addition, both banks have been aided by large returns from the internal circulation. France, despite the recent drain, is full of specie, and the hoarded stores yield a portion whenever an effective call is made. In our case the scanty harvest and the brief interrupted holiday season have lessened the demand for coin, and the provinces have been sending up to the metropolis much which they did not need. This process of replenishment is now, however, at an end or nearly so, and it is imperative that both banks should take steps to protect their metallic reserve. The Bank of France has already made one step from 2 per cent. to 3, at which it stops; and as a natural consequence many French bills have been sent over here for discount to the cheaper market while the drain of gold also goes on, and our own trade is reviving. A further rise by the Bank of England is, therefore, probably only a matter of time, and, moreover, of a very short time. Circumstances might even yet occur to postpone it, no doubt. The American exchange might recover under the influence of the large orders for goods sent to Europe and especially England, now being executed; and much of the new business expected from India may not come forward for weeks yet. In that case the speculative demand for money which always is felt at seasons like the present would cease at once, and the outside market would again begin to underbid the Bank. But it is more likely that the movement will be all the other way; particularly as the speculation in Paris, both on the Bourse and the general markets, absorbs a large amount of money and keeps the rates there at a comparatively high level. In fact it is pretty safe to predict that by Christmas the Bank rate will be 4 per cent. with an upward tendency.

The Council Bills last week were all taken on speculation at a considerable advance upon the previous week, and the takers were the Rothschilds. They are likely to lose by the operation, and it is indeed difficult to imagine why they went into it. The amount tendered for on Wednesday last was Rs. 40,00,000, an increase of 5,00,000 upon the previous week, which increase was clearly due to the fact that on that occasion the Bills had gone at an advance of 2 per cent. In other words, the Rothschilds did their best to spoil their own speculation by tendering at a rate so high that it might have been foreseen the first consequence would be an increase in the future amounts to be drawn. What is the result of thus forcing the market? The bills on Wednesday last were taken at 1s. 8¼d. which is ⅛ lower than on the previous occasion, the banks who tendered knowing perfectly well that in addition to the Rs. 40,00,000 the previous week's amount of Rs. 35,00,000 was in the Rothschilds' hands waiting to be placed. The slow and gradual recovery, in fact, has been abruptly arrested, and only a sudden expansion of the Indian trade will enable the market to absorb all the bills at a profit to the Rothschilds. That eminent firm is not infallible, and I suppose there was never a time when the head of it for the time being did not make occasional mistakes, but it is amusing to note the way in which City men speak of this (supposed) miscalculation on the part of the young Rothschilds as to the immediate future of the Indian exchange. The old baron, they say, shaking their heads, would never have made such a blunder: "you cannot put old heads on young shoulders," and so on. It is likely enough that the late baron would not have made this particular purchase of Council Bills, but, if those who depreciate the sons as unworthy representatives of their sagacious sire mean that he never in his younger days made mistakes in matters of business and high finance, they know very little about him.

I should add that the latest *on dit* about the Rothschilds and their Council Bills is that they have remitted the entire amount to India to be collected there and invested in rupee paper, or some equivalent security.

Egyptian matters are not yet settled, but the general opinion is that a settlement is not far off. The two comptrollers, Messrs. Baring and de Blignieres, have been unable to get the Austrian Government to agree to any proposal for quashing the prior claims of those floating debtholders who had the astuteness to put in attachments upon the State Domains, and consequently these creditors will have to be paid in full out of the proceeds of Messrs. Rothschilds' loan. But, that point once decided, the entire loan becomes available for Egyptian purposes, and the incubus of floating debt is permanently relieved. That has been the curse of Egypt all along, and there is some solid ground for satisfaction in the knowledge that even though the Rothschild loan may not pay off the entire floating debt the line has at least been drawn which will prevent any increase. Egypt is henceforth to live within her means; and she has commenced doing so by paying no more interest on the Unified debt than there are funds in hand to cover, legitimately drawn from the designated sources of revenue. The next point is as to the nature of the control to be exercised and the functions of the Commission of Liquidation. The Austrian Government want the latter to be a Commission of control as well; while England and France, the Powers which have a preponderating stake in Egypt, have already appointed two Controllers, Baring and de Blignières, with very extended powers, and do not want to admit Austria, Germany, Italy, or any other nation, to a share in the control. To do this would be to make the right government of Egypt practically impossible, and, moreover, to keep a perpetual apple of discord there for all the Powers. How this point is to be arranged I do not yet know; possibly it may end in there being no Commission at all, in which case Major Baring and his colleague will have affairs in their own hands; and they could not be in better. These gentlemen start for Egypt on Tuesday next.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Moonshee Yessinkhan Naneekhan was again placed at the bar, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000 entrusted to him on the 10th August, 1878, by Hajee Haroon Abdool Rahman, and with criminally misappropriating the same. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodin for the defence. The facts of the case have been already published by us. Further evidence was called for the prosecution, after which the counsel for the prosecution summed up the case and Mr. Budroodin addressed the jury for the defence. No evidence was called on behalf of the prisoner. The jury convicted him; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Shenwa Larkoo, one of the Bhundaree witnesses in the Mahim murder case tried before Mr. Justice Green at the fourth Criminal Sessions, was charged as above. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Prisoner retracted at the Sessions trial the evidence he had given before the magistrate, which bore directly against the three prisoners in the murder case. He admitted that the statements made by him in the Police Court were false, and that he made them from fear of being beaten by the police. He was found guilty by the jury. Sentence was reserved.

ATTEMPTING TO FABRICATE FALSE EVIDENCE.

Bhankia Wittoba, also a Bhundaree, was charged with attempting to fabricate false evidence in the Mahim murder case, referred to above. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. It appears that a few days before the trial of the murder case at the Sessions, prisoner went to the house at Mahim of Govind Crushna, who had given evidence against the three prisoners in that case. In Govind's absence, he had a conversation with his wife about the object of his visit. He told her that, if her husband would change the evidence he had given before the magistrate, he (prisoner) would pay him five rupees. Some days later, the same offer was repeated by the prisoner to Govind himself. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

SENTENCE ON THE BHUNDAREE PERJURERS.

Govind Crushna, a witness in the five Bhundaree perjury cases, was called forward. His Lordship told him he had given important evidence and had conducted himself with great propriety. He had been ill-treated by some people at Mahim, probably for giving evidence; and the court gave him a reward of Rs. 50 out of the fine fund for his good conduct.

Shenwa, Pandoo, Babajee, Luximon, and Saccaram, who were tried in five different cases of perjury on different days during the present sessions, and found guilty by the jury, were then placed at the bar to receive sentence. His Lordship told them they had attempted to frustrate the administration of justice by retracting the evidence they had truthfully given before the magistrate in the hope of shielding the three men charged with the murder of Ganpatrao Appajee, the Government Abkari inspector. It was impossible to allow such an attempt to pass without making an example of them. False evidence is, unfortunately, too common in these courts; but his Lordship said he had never seen cases more satisfactorily proved than the cases of the present prisoners. As a warning to others, they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

The fifth Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Mr Justice Green, the petition of Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, a shareholder in the East India Bank, for the removal of Ardeshir Byramjee Kapadia, and Dinanath Rughoonath Khote, the official liquidators of the East India Bank, on the ground of misconduct, came on for hearing.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling appeared for the petitioners. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson represented the official liquidators; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, a party concerned in the matter.

Mr. Gill said he did not know why Mr. Macpherson appeared for Mr. Nusserwanjee.

Mr Macpherson said he should be very glad to disappear on the payment of his costs. He should submit that they had been improperly brought there. The petition was simply for the removal of the liquidators.

Mr. Latham said that he and his learned friend appeared in consequence of repeated summonses on behalf of the petitioners.

Mr. Gill said he did not understand why Mr. Nusserwanjee was represented. He was no party to the petition, and when they proposed to make him a party he wrote a letter stating that he should oppose such a thing being done, and in consequence he had not been made a party.

Mr. Latham said the reason why they were here was because it would have been most extraordinary if they had not done so, considering that they were asked to do so. Relief was sought against them, and the petition had been served upon them, but he apprehended that the relief was wrongly sought. Of course there was no party to a petition like there was to a suit, a plaintiff being on one side, and a defendant on the other. A petition was merely a mode of seeking relief, without the formality of making plaintiffs or defendants. It was most decidedly irregular in the present case, because there was no possible section of the Indian Penal Code under which any right was given to ask relief against them. The petition had been served upon Mr. Nusserwanjee without any order of the court. Mr. Latham read various letters which had passed between the parties and proceeded to remark that it appeared that the petitioners did not seek to go on against Mr. Nusserwanjee, and if they did not, he should submit that the relief must be abandoned.

Some discussion ensued on the point as to whether there was any necessity for Mr. Nusserwanjee appearing by counsel.

His Lordship decided that so much of the petition as sought relief against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, must be struck out; that Mr. Nusserwanjee was not further required to appear as a party to the petition, and that the petitioners pay his costs.

Mr. Gill said the application, which he appeared to support, was brought under section 157 of the Indian Companies Act 10 of 1866, for the removal of the liquidators of the company who were appointed by the court for misconduct. The East India Bank was registered as a company with unlimited liability on the 27th July, 1864. On the 19th of April, 1866, a resolution was passed to wind up the company, and that resolution was confirmed, and the first liquidators were appointed on the 21st of May, 1866. The misconduct imputed was of a very grave character, in effect, amounting to a charge of having been a party to a fraudulent compromise of the claims of the company against a contributor, and of having received pecuniary benefit for such settlement. It appeared that in the month of February, 1878, a proposal was made on behalf of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who was a very large contributor to the company, and against whom actions for very large sums were pending, to compromise his claims by the payment of a large sum down. No doubt the liquidators were perfectly competent to enter into an arrangement of that description, if they thought it was for the benefit of the company that it should be done; but on this occasion, it would appear that through the intermediation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was agreed to be paid for the compromise, to Mr. Nusserwanjee and the liquidators. It was arranged that the liquidators should bring before the court a proposal for a compromise for Rs. 50,000, the remaining lakh of rupees to be distributed between the two liquidators and Mr. Nusserwanjee. As a matter of fact, Kessowjee Naik did pay Mr. Nusserwanjee a half a lakh of rupees and made a deposit of 100 shares in the Mazgaon Land Company, as security for another half lakh, the shares being Rs. 1,000 shares, and at that time worth about Rs. 600 each, retaining in his hands another Rs. 50,000, by which the compromise was to be effected. The compromise was proposed before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers on the 21st January, 1878. The scheme so proposed, so far as Mr. Kessowjee Naik was concerned, was that all suits against him should be withdrawn and settled on payment to the liquidators of Rs. 50,000 in cash. Sir Charles Sargent did not sanction that proposal. He indicated that he thought the sum too small, and that he thought that Kessowjee Naik should increase his offer to at least one lakh. Disputes then arose between the liquidators, Kessowjee Naik, and Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, as to how this extra Rs. 50,000 was to be raised. Sir Charles Sargent made an order on the 19th of February, 1878, that Kessowjee Naik should pay one lakh, he having agreed to increase his offer to that amount. Kessowjee Naik paid one lakh of rupees to the liquidators in settlement of the claims against him. There thus remained another lakh of rupees ostensibly in the hands of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia, which money he contended really belonged to the company. This sum, with the exception of an amount repaid to Mr. Kessowjee Naik, practically remained in the hands of Mr. Nusserwanjee and the two liquidators. The amount paid to Mr. Kessowjee Naik was a sum of Rs. 12,500, and it was paid under the following circumstances: When the court decided that the amount to be paid by Kessowjee Naik should be one lakh of rupees instead of Rs. 50,000 as proposed, it was decided that three-fourths of the difference between the two sums should be paid by him, and the remaining one-fourth by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia. It was admitted that these facts were known by the liquidators, and even supposing they did not participate in the spoil, he maintained that the circumstance that they were aware of these facts, was sufficient to remove them from their position as liquidators of the company. Even supposing they did not know it, they must have had a very shrewd suspicion of it.

The Advocate General said the liquidators never heard any rumour of the matter, until they heard of it through the affidavit read before Sir Charles Sargent.

Mr. Gill said that this was in 1878, and they knew it as a substantial fact in July in the same year. They had never taken any step to recover the money although the contributors to the company had repeatedly called upon them to do so. This was one of the grounds upon which they submitted that these two gentlemen ought not any longer to appear in the position in which the court had placed them. Another point to which his clients had thought it necessary to draw the attention of the court, was that one Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was defendant in a suit by the liquidators of the company for claims which the company had against him. He was one of the greatest opposers of the proposal to compromise with Kessowjee Naik, and Mr. Nusserwanjee promised that if he would withdraw his opposition to the proposal to compromise with Kessowjee Naik, the suit against him should be withdrawn by the liquidators and his costs paid. This offer was accepted, the suit was withdrawn, and the costs were paid. This he (Mr. Gill) submitted in itself showed that the liquidators either had a direct interest in the compromise with Kessowjee Naik, or that they were so completely under the influence of Nusserwanjee as to do anything he told them. In either of these events, he maintained, the liquidators were not the proper persons to hold the position they now held. In another suit, against one Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, it was admitted by Dinanath Rughoonath Khote, Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia helped in the management, and that he and Dinanath were partners and had the profits of that suit.

The Advocate-General—No, no; that's not admitted.

Mr. Gill—Yes, it is admitted, and I think I shall prove it. Mr. Gill continuing said it had stated that the present liquidators had nothing in common with Nusserwanjee, but they saw that Nusserwanjee had an interest in this suit, and gave instructions, and that he was really instrumental in appointing the present liquidators. His client also said that he was constantly in attendance at the liquidators' office; that they relied upon him for the management of the affairs of the liquidation; that he instructed counsel and solicitors for the liquidators; and that he was virtually in the position of liquidators, although the two gentlemen, the parties to the petition, had been appointed: in fact, they were so mixed up together, that it was impossible to separate them, unless the court sanctioned the filing of a suit against them compelling them to refund the monies which they had obtained. Another point which he considered as suspicious and absolutely improper was that the books of the liquidators showed that a payment of Rs. 3,000 was made to Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia on the 19th of February, 1877—a sum which appeared in the books as a loan to Nusserwanjee out of the funds of the banks. The explanation which the liquidators offered for this item was that the amount was paid to Nusserwanjee for work done in conducting a judge's summons on the 15th of March, 1877; and that it was paid to him subject to the condition that if the court approved of the payment it was to be given to him, but, on the contrary, if the court did not approve of the payment than it was to be considered as a loan, and promissory notes were to be given for it. These, then, were the charges alleged in the petition against the liquidators, and upon which the petitioners asked for their removal. Of course, there was nothing in the world more difficult to prove than the payment and acceptance by any person of a bribe, and possibly with the evidence they had before the court there might be some doubts in the mind of the court as to whether or not the liquidators actually accepted the sums alleged, but whether they received them or not, he (Mr. Gill) contended there was amply sufficient to justify the court in ordering their removal.

The petition which was to the following effect was then read:—

To The Hon'ble Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice, and the other Judges of the said Court.

The humble petition of Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, a shareholder in the above bank

Respectfully sheweth—That the East India Bank, a joint stock undertaking, was incorporated with unlimited liability, and registered on the 27th day of July, 1864.

2. The objects for which the bank was established are stated in the memorandum of Association thereof to be the carrying on of the trade of bankers in all its branches, and to do and transact all matters and things incidental thereto as now existing or which may at any time hereafter be lawful for establishments for carrying on banking or for dealing in money or notes, bills or other securities for money to do or transact.

3. At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 19th day of April, 1866, it was resolved to wind up the Bank voluntarily, and at a subsequent general meeting held on the 21st day of May, 1866, the resolution was confirmed and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee were the liquidators appointed to conduct such liquidation.

4. After the said bank went into liquidation various petitions were filed in this honourable court by shareholders in the said bank, praying, amongst other things, that the company might be wound up by the court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, or under the supervision of the court, and that the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee might be removed from the office of the liquidators of the said East India Bank, and that other liquidators or another liquidator might be appointed in their stead by this honourable court.

5. The various petitioners set up as the chief ground of their petition that at the time the said company went into liquidation, there were a large number of shares therein which had been forfeited by reason of non-payment of calls, and large arrears of calls were due upon such forfeited shares, but the said liquidators had taken no steps to recover such overdue calls. That among such defaulting shareholders were the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and several of his relatives, and that therefore it was the interest of the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, one of the liquidators, not to enforce such calls as mentioned above, and that instead of realising the whole of the assets and enforcing payment of the arrears of calls, the liquidators had made a fraudulent sale of the assets of the said Bank.

6. That upon the hearing of one of the petitions it was ordered by this honourable court that Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the volunteer liquidators, be removed, and Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia be appointed liquidators in their stead.

7. At the time that these liquidators were appointed it was expected that the whole of the assets of the company would be properly realised, and that the interest of the shareholders would be properly attended to.

8. The said liquidators brought suits against the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and others, to recover large amounts alleged to be due by them to the Bank, and although the amounts claimed in such suits were very large, and the said Kessowjee Naik was very wealthy person, yet, to the great surprise of the shareholders and to the detriment of their interests, these suits were compromised for comparatively very small amounts.

9. That although the nominal liquidators were the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia yet the real liquidator was Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, at whose instigation the petitions to remove the formal liquidators had been filed, and who had already made a profit by filing petitions against them, and who was to share the profits to be made on this petition with the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote, and it was rumoured at the time when the said suits were so compromised that the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia was acting in collusion with the said Kessowjee Naik and had been brought over by him and that the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia, who were merely the tools of the said Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia and whose conduct in the said liquidation was entirely dictated by the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, who was also giving instructions to their solicitors, were acting in collusion with him without any regard for the interest of the shareholders at large for whose benefit they were presumed to act.

10. That your petitioner, as well as other shareholders in the said Bank, at the time the compromise abovementioned was effected, had heard about such fraud, but there was no proof of the same.

11. That all the facts mentioned above were amongst others elicited and brought out in the cross examination of the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia in the mills libel case at the last Criminal Sessions, in which it was proved beyond doubt by the admissions of the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia himself, that his opposition was brought over by Kessowjee Naik for the sum of rupees one lakh or thereabouts, and that he thereupon got the suits referred to in the 8th para. of this petition compromised.

12. That your petitioner is informed and verily believes that the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardeshir Byramjee Kapadia were not unaware of the above transaction, and that they knowingly permitted and allowed the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia to appropriate the said sum of Rs. 1,00,000, whereas in justice the same ought to have been recovered by them as liquidators for the benefit of the shareholders.

13. That your petitioner, on making further inquiries since the said mill libel case, is informed and verily believes that the said Nusserwanjee Ardashir Wadia, the said liquidators, and one Gordhundass Khimjee obtained from the said Kessowjee Naik one lakh of rupees on condition that they would get all the suits against him compromised for half a lakh, and that the said sum of half a lakh having been increased to a lakh, the said Kessowjee Naik claimed a refund of the lakh of rupees paid by him to them.

14. That immediately on becoming aware of the facts mentioned in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th paras. of this petition, your petitioner is informed and believes that one Mahomed Rowjee, a shareholder in the said company, caused the letters to be written through his solicitors to the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia, but they have hitherto neglected to answer the same.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that the said Dinanath Rughoonath Khote and Ardashir Byramjee Kapadia may be removed from the office of the liquidators of the said East India Bank, and that other liquidators or another liquidator may be appointed in their stead by this honourable court.

That the said liquidators and the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia and Gordhundass Khimjee or some one or more of them may be directed to refund to the company the sum of rupees one lakh or such portion thereof as to this honourable court may seem proper.

That all such orders be made and directions given as to this honourable court may deem meet. And your petitioner, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

REHMOOBHOY KHIMJEE.

A number of affidavits were read, and the case had not concluded when the court rose.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS ITEMS FROM KABUL.

ADVANCE ON MAIDAN.

KABUL, Nov. 27.

General Baker reports a further gathering of tribesmen on the Bamian road near the villages which were burnt on the 24th. Men are also gathering on the Ghazni road with the idea of a combined movement upon Maidan. The known cowardice of the Ghazies renders it improbable that a serious attack will be made, but, as a precautionary measure, two native regiments have been warned to be ready to march on Maidan at an hour's notice.

Large supplies of forage are being brought in by our convoys, who are working between Maidan and Sherpur. Once these animals are safe off the road, General Baker will prepare for sharp action with the tribesmen who are likely to be heavily punished.

Many Ghazies are said to be among the bands at present near Wardak, and their fanaticism may prompt an organised attack.

A convoy of sick left here to-day for Peshawur. The road over the Luttaband Kotal is now easily passable for all arms.

Small pox having appeared in the Bemaru village, the place is being cleared out.

THE KABUL TELEGRAPH.

KABUL, Nov. 27.

Mr. Brooke, the Director of Telegraph Construction, left Jallalabad for Kabul yesterday on inspection duty, accompanied by Mr. Luke, the Superintendent of Telegraphs. The permanent line will be immediately established as far as Lundi Kotal.

The Madrassee troops at Vitakri are suffering from scurvy.

THE WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

MESSANA, Nov. 27.

ALTHOUGH the Western Rajputana State Railway has been open for only a fortnight, the passenger traffic is already very large and promising. To-day a fair is being held at Sidhpore, a station on the line, and a special train which has arrived brings thousands of passengers. The average number carried each way is about five hundred daily.

The country from Ahmedabad to Palanpur is at present in splendid condition, and magnificent crops of grain will be ready by next month. Altogether, the prospects of the railway both for passenger and goods traffic are excellent; and this, independent of the through traffic which will be diverted to this line when it is connected with the North-West system. Arrangements for the regulation of the traffic are as yet necessarily imperfect, as the line was opened before preparations were completed. They are, however, as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

The locomotive staff have not been paid for the last two months, and fears are entertained that a strike may occur.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company have established at each station tolls for the collection of Customs. These exactions are heavy, and are the cause of much dissatisfaction both among the railway authorities and the general public. This matter is one which calls for immediate action.

The line from Ahmedabad to Palanpur passes through and a rich prosperous country.

Much sickness prevails along the line, and large numbers of people are dying from fever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

A RESERVE FOR CANADA.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The British Government is establishing in Canada a Reserve force of ten thousand men for active service either in Canada or abroad.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking at West Calder yesterday, said that the present policy of Great Britain was helping Russian aggrandisement.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day in Paris, and not at Versailles, as on the last occasion. M. Gambetta in his opening speech urged a policy of conciliation.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.

The Russian Government is sending reinforcements of troops to Turkestan, and a plan for a new route of advance is being prepared.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed yesterday.

PORT SAID, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	86¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	53 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,000,000	Unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£18,800,000	Dec £100,000
Bullion	£28,400,000	Dec £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46½ per cent.

Departure—Assiria.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 28, 7-30 A.M.

French Mail steamer Ava from China arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 28, 2-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from Aden arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

			per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 7-16d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2·18¾	,,

WE hear that Captain White, of the Peshawur, has been offered, and will in all probability accept the appointment of nautical colleague at Bombay to Mr. Parker, who returns here shortly to take charge of the P. and O. Agency.

MR. MOWAT, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has drawn up a scheme for the election of future Committees of the Chamber by ballot, which he will propose as a resolution at the special general meeting of the Chamber to be held on the 5th proximo. The scheme has been submitted to, and approved of by, the present Committee, and its adoption will be seconded by Mr. Mathew. It is proposed that the Committee shall consist of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and five members, and that out of these seven four shall be mercantile members, and the remaining three representatives of the banking, railway, and shipping interests.

LIKE many other institutions throughout the country the Prince Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay, is feeling the pressure of the prevalent "bad times," and we are sorry to learn that the receipts of that most useful institution have for the last year shown a considerable falling off. The expenses incidental to the efficient management of such an institution are naturally heavy, and cannot always be foreseen. It is true that the Home is favoured with a contribution from Government; but this contribution is, we learn, almost entirely absorbed in payment of Insurance which the Government somewhat frivolously, we think, insist on the governor of the Home maintaining, notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the building. The public of Bombay will be glad to learn, however, that the extremity of the Sailors' Home is their opportunity. Had the funds of the Home been in that flourishing and satisfactory condition in which all should desire to see them, we should have missed what promises to be one of the most rare musical treats which has been within the reach of the Bombay public for some time. The programme appears in our advertising columns, and the musical public will be glad to learn that all the favourite musicians in the city have promised to take part in Wednesday evening's concert. Vocalists such as Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Watson, and Mr. Wyer, and instrumentalists like Herr Schmuck, and Messrs. Mant and Johnston—independent of the claims of the Sailors' Home—deserve, and we are sure will obtain, a bumper house.

THERE will be an opportunity afforded the public this afternoon of seeing the three fine Volunteer Corps which Bombay possesses—the B. V. R., G. I. P. R. V., and B. B. and C. I. R. V.,—assembled together on the Esplanade. The two railway corps will assemble at Bori Bandar and the Bombay Volunteers at their usual trysting place, the Town Hall, and the two regiments will meet in the Oval, in front of the Secretariat, where they will join in the march past. The local corps should turn out in strength to-day, so as not to be out-numbered by the Railway Volunteers.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Green at the High Court yesterday, was commenced the hearing of a petition, presented by Rahimbhoy Khimjee, for the removal of Messrs. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia from the post of official liquidators of the East India Bank. After referring to the origin of the company and to the circumstances under which the High Court ordered that Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi should be removed from the office of voluntary liquidators, and the present liquidators be appointed in their stead, the petitioner went on to say that, at the time of the appointment of the latter it was expected that the whole of the assets of the Bank would be properly realized. The official liquidators brought suits against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and others to recover sums of money due by them to the Bank, but although the amounts claimed were very large and Kessowjee Naik was a very wealthy person, yet to the great surprise of the shareholders and to the detriment of their interests, those suits were compromised for very small amounts. The petitioner further alleged that, though the nominal liquidators were Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, the real liquidator was Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, at whose instigation the petitions to remove the former liquidators had been filed, who had made a profit by filing petitions against them, who was to share the profits to be made with Dinanath Raghunath Khote, and who (it was rumoured) was acting in collusion with Kessowjee Naik, and had been bought over by him. It was also stated that the present liquidators, who were merely the tools of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, and whose conduct of the liquidation was entirely dictated by him, were acting in collusion with him without any regard to the interest of the shareholders of the Bank. The facts abovementioned were elicited in the cross-examination of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia in the "Mills Libel" case tried at the Criminal Sessions, in which it was said to be proved by the admissions of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia himself that his opposition was bought over by Kessowjee Naik for a sum of one lakh of rupees, and that thereupon he got the suits above referred to compromised. The petitioner said he believed that the present liquidators knowingly allowed Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia to appropriate the lakh of rupees, which ought to have been recovered by them for the benefit of the shareholder. The petitioner believed that the liquidators, Nusserwanjee Wadia and one Gordhundas Khimjee, obtained from Kessowjee Naik one lakh of rupees on condition that they would get all the suits against him compromised for half a lakh. The amount of compromise having, however, been increased to a lakh by Sir Charles Sargent, Kessowjee Naik, it was stated, claimed a refund of the one lakh paid by him to them. The petitioner therefore prayed that the present liquidators be removed from office and others appointed in their stead; and that they, Nusserwanjee Wadia and Gordhundas Khimjee, or some of them, be directed to refund to the Bank the lakh of rupees received by them, or such portion as to the court might seem proper. At yesterday's hearing, Mr. Gill took half a day in stating the case for the petitioner, and the rest of the day was occupied in the reading of the correspondence and other documents in the case. Further hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

So much interest is felt in the experiment the enterprising proprietors of the Orient line are making with their new steamer the Orient, that the following particulars, taken from the *Times* of Nov. 7, of the setting out of the big ship on her first voyage to Australia, will be generally acceptable to our readers, to whom they will also serve as a useful measure of comparison, especially as regards speed, with the performances of the P. and O. steamers:—The Orient Steam Navigation Company's new steamship Orient, 5,400 tons, Captain R. Studdert, arrived in Plymouth Sound at 11-30 a.m. yesterday morning, from London. The Orient made a splendid run of 23 hours from Gravesend, averaging 14½ knots. Seventeen knots was at one time attained. The tide was against the vessel for 18 out of the 23 hours. The Orient has on board no fewer than 2,750 tons of best Cardiff coals, but even this large amount is not expected to be sufficient to last her during the voyage, and a further supply will be shipped at Cape Town. The Orient, which will not call at St. Vincent, embarked at Plymouth 65 first and second and 55 third-class passengers, and 28 sacks and three packages of mails. She takes out 116 first, 133 second, and 375 third class passengers, or a total, including the crew of 150, of 774 souls. The Orient was despatched at 2-30 p. m. by Messrs. Weekes and Co.

AFTER a battle which lasted from nine in the morning till midnight Konoma was taken by assault on the 22nd and the village burned. About thirty sepoys were killed and fifty wounded. Major Cook, and Lieutenants Forbes and Ridgway are badly wounded, and Nuthall slightly. Major Cook is said to have displayed great gallantry. The 44th N. I. also lost a subadar major and fourteen men killed and twenty-seven wounded. The enemy's loss was very severe. A large quantity of grain has been captured.

DURING the winter months, communication between Kabul and Ghazni is interrupted, except for foot-passengers, by the snowing up of the Sher-Dahan, the Lion's Mouth gorge. The Sher-Dahan is some 16 miles from Ghazni. At the northern end it is about 9,000 feet above the sea level, and leads southward for about a mile and a half by a somewhat quick descent between low, rocky, ridges, which in most parts are hardly more than forty or fifty yards apart. This is the description given by Dr. Bellew, who says that in winter the pass is entirely blocked up by snow. Foot-passengers, with great difficulty and with considerable danger to themselves, attempt the journey then; but for others, in the winter, the Sher-Dahan is impassable.

LIEUT-GENERAL EWART, C.B., leaves Bombay by Monday's mail.

GENERAL JOHN WATSON, V.C., C.B., has resigned the command of the Kurram Field Force after a very short service; the resignation has been accepted, and General Tytler has been appointed to succeed him.

COLONEL A. A. CURRIE, commanding 23rd Pioneers, proceeds to England on sick leave. This officer's name is included in the list of those who receive the C. B., for services in Afghanistan.

THE Law Member is so satisfied with his Act for the Prevention of Farcy, that he is said to contemplate a Code for the abolition of cholera and small-pox, to come into force on the 1st of April, 1880. A large saving in medical expenditure is anticipated.

THE last issue of the Punjab official *Gazette* contains a Government Resolution on a subject of some delicacy and considerable interest. Circumstances had arisen, we are told, which led the Lieutenant-Governor to desire a ruling from the most eminent authority in the country, on the vexed question of fees to medical officers. The question was whether a civil surgeon was justified in demanding an honorarium from anyone entitled to gratuitous medical advice, on the ground of speciality, and exceptional ability and adroitness—whether, in short, a doctor who happened to be particularly skilful as an oculist or a dentist could ask a fee for his services in either capacity, as for something beyond the range of ordinary practice. It is not questioned that the civil surgeon might accept any honorarium freely offered. The point thus referred by the Lieutenant-Governor to Dr. Beatson, Surgeon-General, is disposed of conclusively by the latter authority, who says there cannot even be a doubt that every faithful member of the Medical Department should give unreservedly and cheerfully the fullest benefit of his professional skill, of a general or special kind, to all entitled to gratuitous attendance, without consideration of a fee. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses his concurrence with the above opinion. In the majority of instances, where a patient avails himself of that special attention and exceptional skill which saves him from suffering, gratitude will certainly bring into operation the clause which permits the healer to accept the fee for which he may not ask.

IN consequence of the increasing boldness of the raids committed by the Zymusht Kheyl Afridis on the road between Kohat and Thull, a wing of the 1st Sikhs under command of Major Rice left Kohat rather suddenly on Monday morning last for the scene of disturbance. The Lahore paper suggests that more troops are required on this line.

THE whole of the office of the Director-General of Railways will remain at Simla during the winter. Each branch will be in charge of an assistant. General Trevor himself proceeds to Calcutta with the Secretariat.

THE emigration of Eurasians from Madras to the colonies meets with but little encouragement from the colonial authorities, as, besides the refusal from Queensland, the Colonial Secretary for New Zealand has written that the Government of that colony are not able to give any encouragement to the proposal.

THE *Times* understands that the combination of freight monopolists is showing signs of breaking up under the influence of inherent weakness and the daily strengthening power of the association that has been formed to frustrate their designs. If there are already deserters from the camp of the shipowners' combination, which the *Times* believes is the case, this new co-operative society in the shipping business is, it would seem, destined to be shortlived. Concessions, it appears, having been found necessary, were made first to supporters of the "conference;" now another step has been taken, concessions being offered to everybody. The third will be probably dissolution and the expression of regrets that any attempt was ever made to form what their opponents call such an "unholy alliance."

A GENERAL order issued from the Horse Guards directs:—"It is to be observed that it is the duty of every commissioned officer of Her Majesty's service, whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been publicly impugned, to submit the case within a reasonable time to his commanding officer or other competent military authority for investigation."

THE 57th Regiment was expected home from Natal about the middle of November, and will be quartered in Dublin, taking the place of the 1st Battalion 22nd, going to the Curragh. The 80th Regiment, from Natal, will arrive home later in the season. In addition to the 71st, which has been abroad about 11 years, the 2nd Battalions of the 23rd Fusiliers and Rifle Brigade at Gibraltar, each of which went to that station about five years since, are to be brought home, the three vacancies at Gibraltar being filled by the 2nd Battalion 24th, from Natal, the 46th, from Bermuda, and the 98th, from Malta.

THE following telegram from London appears in the columns of a Scotch paper:—"The number of officers belonging to home regiments who are volunteering for service in India exceeds any movement of the kind hitherto known at the Horse Guards. The idea among military men is that a campaign will be open next spring against Russia in Central Asia, and that the Horse Guards and War Office are making active preparations for it."

PRINCE NAPOLEON seems to have abandoned his expectant *rôle* and to be decidedly taking the airs of a competitor for a Presidency or an Empire. He has just constituted his "pretendential" household with a care denoting a resolution to depart from his hitherto unconcerned attitude. M. Brunet, ex-navy captain and ex-Treasurer Receiver, who accompanied Princess Clotilde when she left France on the fall of the Empire, is appointed the Prince's Secrétaire chef de Cabinet, thus being called on to play with the third Bonaparte dynasty the *rôle* played by M. Franceschino Pietri with the second. His duties are to reply to letters and applications, to arrange audiences, private or official visits, and all that affects the new pretender's public relations. M. Adelon and M. Philis have charge of private affairs; they will enlist adherents and introduce them to the Prince, will dispense official charity, and serve as confidential intermediaries between the Prince and his partisans, or those inclined to become partisans. M. Raoul Duval is intrusted with political and journalistic matters, and would-be interviewers will have to apply to him, his functions being like those performed by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire for M. Thiers, but with more youth, persuasiveness, and activity. The Parliamentary and diplomatic service devolves on Prince Boachim Murat, himself a Deputy, and who accompanied the Prince on his visit to Sweden and Denmark. It is needless to speak of subordinate officials. It is worthy of remark that Prince Napoleon's fortune, hitherto too modest to enable him to maintain at all a princely household, seems to have gained a certain elasticity since his accession to the pretendership and his manner appears to have undergone a transformation. The Prince has become more circumspect in his language. He weighs his words with truly royal precaution, and he who used to speak so volubly now uses laconic and Sibylline forms of expression to hide his thoughts. It is, however, easy to see that he not long resisted the temptation of power, and that he is conjuring up the shadow of it by setting up an establishment perfectly in the style of a reigning prince while waiting for the reality. The fact is, he is himself in great perplexity. He has not yet perfectly made up his mind how it would be most agreeable or easy for him to strangle the Republic. For a Bonapartist there are two ways of doing so—either to espouse it and divorce it afterwards to espouse the Empire or merely to strangle it and proclaim the Empire. The former plan has a greater chance of success, as it is easier to get appointed President first and Emperor afterwards than Emperor at once; but the second way dispenses with the formalities of a first magistrate and is more flattering to the Cæsarian feelings of a Bonaparte. Unfortunately for the second plan, there is not at the present moment a single colonel bent on leading his regiment to the conquest of the Empire, and without such a colonel the attempt is a chimera. The probability, therefore, is that the Prince is following the indirect route in which the chief of the second Bonapartist dynasty was so successful, and that he will try to get himself appointed President of the Republic; unless he is, indeed, waiting for one of those events which call for Providential intervention, and means to stand forth in the hour of danger when France is again a prey to disorder, to offer her salvation at the price of her liberty.

THE *Times* remarks with reference to the Indian reliefs:—No change of station between the British cavalry regiments in India is ordered except the relief of the 3rd Hussars at Mhow by the 17th Lancers from Natal, and that of the 15th Hussars at Meerut by the King's Dragoon Guards, now in South Africa. This last move, although officially notified, is known to be dependent upon the state of affairs in the Transvaal rendering it advisable to retain the King's Dragoon Guards in South Africa beyond the early part of next spring, at which time they are otherwise intended to take the place of the 15th Hussars on the Indian establishment. Should the King's Dragoon Guards be retained in Natal, the 15th Hussars, who went out in 1869, would not be brought home before the relief season, 1880-81. After their return the next cavalry regiment in India for England will be the 10th Hussars, but as they only went out in 1873, they would not in the ordinary course return home before the season 1883-84, and consequently the next cavalry regiment for India, the Inniskilling Dragoons, now at Edinburgh, would not embark for about four years. The rumour that the 10th Hussars were to be brought home before the 15th for exceptional reason cannot rest upon good foundations. The authorities have called for volunteers for the 10th, and have taken all the steps usual in the case of a regiment intended to be retained in India for some time, thus showing that wholesome adherence to the roster which has always been observed of late years.

MR. BAXTER, in the course of a lively and spirited political address on "New Greece," delivered to his constituents at Montrose on the 6th inst., warmly combated the common error that Greece has neglected her opportunities and by her misgovernment justly forfeited the sympathy of Europe. He maintained, on the contrary, that the commencement of the little monarchy was characterized by a series of mistakes which rendered success almost impossible. The greatest blunder of all, and that which has done more than any other cause to stunt the growth and prevent the development of the new kingdom, was confining it within such narrow limits. It was owing to the lamented death of Mr. Canning, who thoroughly appreciated the situation, and the narrow notions of the Duke of Wellington, who succeeded him, that this fatal error was committed. Instead of enfranchising the Hellenic nation, the Powers adopted a miserable compromise, and left under the Turks Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace, Samos, Crete, and various other districts and islands which are really Greek, and most of which have been in a state of chronic insurrection ever since. Motions against this unwise curtailment of the new kingdom were made in both Houses of the British Parliament, and supported by Lord Holland, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Lansdowne—by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Mackintosh, but lost through the influence of a Tory Administration. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe resigned when the Powers refused to give the kingdom its natural boundaries, and Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, refused for the same reason the proffered Crown. Greece, with more land for pasture and vines and corn, might have very soon become a rich and powerful nation had the successors of Mr. Canning been great statesmen taking a broad, enlightened view of the situation, and disbelieving the hereditary nonsense about the necessity of strengthening Turkey. Mr. Baxter next proceeded to sketch the progress that has been made by the little State, notwithstanding the badness of its start. When the will of Europe constituted her an independent nation her fields were almost wholly uncultivated; thousands of her population who had escaped in the war had emigrated; ignorance and misery reigned supreme within her borders; and she seemed to have gained nothing but a ridiculous national debt. Yet she has made greater progress in certain respects than any other European nation—a progress so rapid as to resemble that of some portions of the United States. Her able and eloquent representative in this country, M. Gennadius, said last year at the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce:—

"What have we accomplished during the generation that has just expired? Not much; but we have doubled our population; we have increased our revenue sixfold; we have rebuilt 23 old and founded 10 new towns; we have constructed 15 excellent harbours; we have replanted steep hillsides and cultivated barren plains; we have organized a perfect judicial systeam; we have instituted a widespread educational organization, free of charge, unsectarian, and doing the work of the Greeks—not of the kingdom only, but of all the East."

Since 1830 the area of cultivated land in Greece has increased one-third; there were then 380,000 mulberry trees, there are now 1,300,000; olive trees have increased [from 300,000 to 7,000,000, and fig trees from 50,000 to 980,000. In 1821 there were 450 Greek ships, with a tonnage of 52,000; in 1878 there were 5,200, with a tonnage of 250,000; 112 large steam factories have been erected, and 700 other establishments, which turn out goods to the annual value of nearly £6,000,000. The exports of wine have about doubled in two or three years, and in 25 years those of currants have increased tenfold. In 1855 there were 450 primary schools, with 35,273 pupils; in 1874 the number of schools had risen to 1,127, and the number of pupils to 74,561. She has also an admirable system of intermediate schools, and a University containing 1,400 students, on which the State expended in 1876 more than £18,000. In 1832 the Bishop of Lincoln, who was then in the Greek capital, wrote:—"A few new wooden houses, one or two more solid structures, and the two lines of plank sheds which form the bazaar, are all the inhabited dwellings in Athens." Now it is a handsome and a populous city. In 1851 Greece was represented in the international exhibibition by 36 persons; in 1878 the number had risen to a thousand. There are now five millions of Greeks in Europe and Asia Minor; in Alexandria, in Odessa, in Constantinople, in London, in Manchester, and Liverpool, they carry on an immense mercantile business, and the population of Smyrna, in Turkey-in-Asia, is almost wholly Greek. The present claim of this active, stirring, educated nation may be stated in the words of M. Delyanni to the Congress at Berlin:—

"Greece aspires to the union under the same government of all the countries inhabited by populations of Greek origin; but she recognizes the necessity of limiting her desires for the moment to the annexation of Candia and of the provinces bordering on the kingdom, so as to conform to the wishes of Europe."

This, in fact, means the annexation of Epirus, Thessaly, and of the island of Crete—or precisely what Prince Leopold insisted upon when he declined the throne, and far less than Lord Erskine advocated in his famous letter to the Earl of Liverpool in 1823; less also than France endeavoured to obtain at Berlin; and far less than the territory inhabited chiefly by Hellenes.

THE OCCUPATION OF KABUL.

CAMP, SHERPUR, KABUL, Nov. 16.

YESTERDAY Sir Frederick Roberts and Brigadier-General Baker rode over to Butkhak, where Brigadier-General Macpherson is encamped after his late excursion in the Togao country. There have been so many movements of troops in the Kabul plain lately, that the only escort the the General thought it necessary to with him was half-a-dozen sowars of the 15th Punjab Cavalry. Since the first brigade marched to Butkhak on the 1st instant, the villagers in the plain and in the lower Logar Valley, which runs down from the Sangi-Nawishta defile, have seen small parties of cavalry constantly on the move backwards and forwards, and within the last few days have watched the 23rd Pioneers encamped on the banks of the Logar and the long convoy of sick and wounded march along on the way to India. There have been so many evidences of our presence, that any unruly tribesmen or disbanded sepoys have wisely kept very quiet. The road may be considered safe, even for a solitary traveller; the telegraph wire has hitherto been scrupulously respected; and our foraging parties have never been molested. There was quite a busy scene yesterday at Butkhak as the convoy halted for the day just outside the lines of tents in which the 67th Foot, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Swinley's Mountain Battary were resting. The 23rd Pioneers had marched in the morning from the Logar Camp to Sherpur, escorting the wounded men of the 67th who could not receive the same attention out at Butkhak which they are now having paid to them in the comfortable wards of the new "Sherpur Hospital." General Roberts halted for a few minutes at the camping ground of the convoy, which adjoined that of the 67th Regiment, and enquired of Major Tingcombe, in charge, if the arrangements for escorting and victualling the men had been properly made. All was said to be quite satisfactory. On the next morning the invalids were to be sent on to the Luttabund Kotal under the strong escort of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry and the 12th Bengal Cavalry. We were, of course, anxious to learn some particulars of the late skirmish in which a Company of the 67th had come to close quarter with the Safis; and, leaving the invalid camp, we passed up to the head-quarters of the 1st Brigade near the village walls. Sir Frederick Roberts heard the details of the affair from General Macpherson as well as an account of the work done by the Brigade in opening up communication with the Khyber Force and the subsequent retirement of General Bright back to Gundamuk. Want of supplies seems to have been the great cause of the sudden withdrawal from Kata Sung, the regiments with General Charles Gough being looked upon as forming merely a flying column, and not a force equal to garrisoning Jugdulluk and the posts on the road westward to Luttabund. It reads like the old story of the King of France and his army, in which that merry "monarch manœuvred his troops so ably, that, having marched them to the top of a very high hill, he marched them down again." Such marching and counter-marching is no doubt very interesting, and gives a commander a perfect idea of the country traversed; but it is rather rough upon the officers and men who have to go up and down the hill. Perhaps it will be avoided in future—not as regards any eccentric monarch of a warlike spirit, but certainly in relation to the Khyber Field Force—as Sir F. Roberts has now received the local rank of Lieutenant-General, and commands all the troops in Eastern Afghanistan, Jumrood being the point in the Peshawur direction to which his power of control extends. These strictures may seem too severe to those who have hitherto had the supreme control of the force operating from Peshawur; but if General Charles Gough's brigade was merely a "flying column," how was it that it took 24 days to "fly" from Jellalabad to Kata Sung, a distance of about 60 miles? Surely its wings must have been clipped by transport or commissariat scissors, in which case it would cease to be a flying column at all, and would drop down to the lower level of a sedate brigade moving 2½ miles a day, sleeping comfortably in tents, and living on the fat of the land. But in that case there should have been supplies sufficient to have justified the stay of the troops at Kata Sung, and so have secured the road. As they did neither, the matter becomes so complicated, that it is useless to try and find an explanation of the return to Gundamuk. There is just one loop-hole, and that is "the tribes." No doubt they were "uneasy;" and if this were so, all is plain-sailing. Khuggiani, Shinwari, and Afridi must be soothed at all cost: Kabul could take care of itself.

But, apart from the incident of Kata Sung, there is the story of the *reconnaissance* northward over the Kabul river to be told, and an explanation sought of the collision with the Safis. The bed of the Kabul river lies about ten miles north of Kata Sung, Sei Baba, and the Luttabund Kotal, its direction being due east and west. From the vast pile of mountains which shut out the Kabul plain from Gundamuk high spurs run down towards the river, and among these the Tezin stream, with two or three small tributaries, finds its way. When General Macpherson found that the force he had come to meet at Kata Sung had withdrawn, he turned off to the north, and, proceeding down the bed of the Tezin stream, reached the banks of the Kabul. He encamped at Sirobi, and, on the 8th, resolved to cross the river to the village of Naghloo, on the opposite bank, two miles higher up. The natives had reported that a good road was in existence on the northern side of the Kabul, and that it had been regularly useed as the military convoy ronte between Kabul and Jellalabad. It was to discover this road that General Macpherson turned off from the Luttabund road. He found, without much difficulty, a ford over the Kabul, which is here a stream, with a strong current travelling very rapidly on account of the descent of 4,000 feet, which the rider makes from Kabul to Jellalabad. Like all fords, however, in the Kabul river, this crossing-place was found to have its dangers, the least divergence from the narrow road-way—if the word can be used where there is no dry land—plunging men and horses into deep water. The fatal experience of the 10th Hussars at Jellalabad last spring was remembered, and ropes were stretched across the stream by which the men were guided. This marked the road to be taken and minimized the danger. On the evening of the 8th, half the force had crossed to Naghloo without any accident, except that Lieutenants Forbes and Macgregor, of the 92nd Highlanders, acting as orderly officers to the General, were swept away by the current. By a little hard swimming they managed to reach the bank again. The troops bivouacked without tents. On the following day a *reconnaissance* was made from Naghloo eastwards, towards the Lugman country. Lieutenant Manners Smith, Assistant Quartermaster-General, going out with a few cavalry to examine the country. The orders given to the troops were not to fire upon any of the local tribesmen, unless the latter first opened fire; and this order was rigorously carried out. Working down on the left bank of the Kabul, a *kotal* was gained eight or ten miles from camp, from which a splendid view of the Lugman Valley was obtained. There was a track seen right through this, and this was undoubtedly the road used by the late Shere Ali for his military convoys. It seemed to traverse an almost level country, and except that to use it would involve two bridges—one near Naghloo and the other at Jellalabad,—there can be no question that it would be far easier than *via* Jugdulluk, Gundamuk, and Futtehabad. It is considered that a screw-pile bridge could be built very quickly near Naghloo, and our old experience at Jellalabad shows that the stream could also be bridged there. The country, however, north of the Kabul is known to be inhabited by Safis, converted Kafirs, whose fanaticism exceeds that of almost any other Mahomedans. Togao, in which they live, boasts of several fertile valleys watered by the Pinjshir, Togao, and Urbin rivers, and might furnish supplies if the people could be reduced to obedience. Their chief is one Usman Khan, a noted robber; and of the temper of his followers we have already had an example. When the reconnoitring party were looking into the Lugman Valley, some 70 Safis, all armed with *jhezails* and swords, appeared a few hundred yards off, and threatened to attack the troops if they proceeded further into their country. As they did not open fire, no notice was taken of their threats, and Lieutenant Smith returned to Naghloo in peace. On the next day, the 10th, a foraging party of one company of the 67th Foot, under Captain Poole, was ordered to march up the Kabul river to a village some six or seven miles to the west of Naghloo. This village is in close proximity to Doaba, at the junction of the Pinjshir and Kabul rivers. The villagers near the Kabul are not Safis; and as they had expressed their willingness to sell grain and forage, only a small party of men were sent out in charge of about 100 camels and mules. The road taken was found to be rather difficult, a narrow defile close to the river having to be passed through, four miles from Naghloo. After passing through this, the narrow camel-track passed over a small semi-circular piece of open ground, the hills falling away to the north. At the western end was a second defile, with a high ridge running up to the right and shutting out from view the village beyond. When Captain Poole was crossing the open with 30 men, some distance in front of the baggage animals, he met a number of villagers hastening along with their household goods and catttle. They were evidently panic-stricken and warned Captain Poole; but as he did not understand them, he pushed on to the second defile. It appears that what they really said was that the Safis were in force over the defile, had attacked their village, burned their houses, and murdered some of the inhabitants. upon getting through the second defile, Captain Poole saw in the plain below some 800 or 1,000 armed men, who immediately opened fire. The 30 men of the 67th returned the fire and checked the enemy advancing, it being important to keep them back until the baggage animals with their small guard of 24 men could retrace their steps through the first defile. After firing for some time, our men observed 300 or 400 Safis creeping round over the hill to the north with the evident intention of getting into the open plain and cutting off all retreat. The position of the handful of men then became so hazardous, that Captain Poole ordered them to fall back, and for an hour and a half he faced towards the Safis, who advanced to within 40 yards. It was in the open that our men began to drop, although one had been shot dead in the defile. Cover was taken under the river bank, which was three or four feet above the level of the stream; and though the enemy opened fire from the southern bank, they could not do much mischief. The steadiness of the soldiers who used their Martinis with good effect was remarkable throughout, one or two incidents being worth recording. The crack shot of the regiment, Corporal Woolley, was with the Company, and his practice was wonderfully good. He was unfortunately shot through the leg, but still continued firing. One of his comrades, on being shot down, fell into the river, and struggled hard to gain the bank. Two Safis ran down to cut him up; and these men Corporal Woolley shot before they could make their way to the wounded man. The latter was so exhausted by his efforts that he fell back, and was drowned in the stream. Corporal Woolley also brought down two standard-bearers. The fighting was so close that Captain Poole could not carry off his dead (two others were killed in the open besides the men in the defile); and the Safis mutilated them in a horrible way. Eyes were gouged out, and faces cut to pieces by their sharp knives, so that the bodies could scarcely be identified. While fighting across the open, Captain Poole was struck by a bullet in the calf, and four other soldiers were wounded. One, who was too badly hit to be able to walk, was put upon a camel, and carried safely away. Lieutenant Carnegy kept the men together after his Captain had been hit; and although eight men and an officer out of 56 had been either killed or wounded, the others never wavered. A *sowar* had galloped back to Naghloo for assistance, and General Macpherson sent out at once a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and four mountain guns, 150 of the 67th; and a Company of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry following. The Cavalry arrived at the trot, but the defile was so blocked by the baggage animals, that to get through was impossible. The *sowars* dismounted and went up the hill to use their carbines, and the guns, also arriving, went up the crest under escort of the 28th and one Company of the 67th, under Major Baker, and opened fire at 1,000 yards into the mass of the Safis below. The shells had a wholesome effect upon the enemy, and volleys from the Martinis and Sniders were also fired at long ranges. One man of the 28th was killed by a stray bullet. The other Company of the 67th, under Lieutenant Atkinson, went along the river bed, and the enemy then retreated behind a *sangar* on the ridge to the north of the second defile, and covering their right flank. The mountain guns came into action again at 1,700 yards, having been brought down into the plain, and Major Baker marched over the hills to take the *sangar* in flank. Lieutenant Atkinson advancing at the same time, the Stafis fled towards Doaba, the Cavalry pursuing them for six miles. Their loss must have been heavy, as they left many of their dead behind. Seven bodies were found in one spot, the rifle fire of Captain Poole's Company at close quarters being most telling. The mutilated bodies of three men of the 67th were recovered: the fourth had been swept down the river. As showing how heavy was the firing, it may be stated that the 67th expended 1,752 rounds of ball cartridge, and the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, 302; while the four mountain guns fired 15 shells. Corporal Woolley, who behaved so well, has since been promoted to be Lance Sergeant. The whole affair proves how great a risk small foraging parties run in an unexplored country, where the temper of the inhabitants is uncertain. It is true no resistance was expected; but the fanaticism of the Safis is so well known, that extra precautions should have been taken. The difficult ground to be traversed also put a small body of infantry, encumbered with baggage animals, at a great disadvantage. That one-sixth of Captain Poole's Company was put out of action is too significant to be slightly regarded.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THE Lord Bishop will preach on Sunday next at 11 a.m. in the Colaba Church.

NOTICE.—The Sessions having been dissolved, the attendance of jurymen is not further required.

A CHILD was found dead in a third class carriage of the mixed train which arrived at Poona station on Thursday.

LADIES' GYMKHANA, MALABAR HILL.—H. E. the Governor's Band will *not* play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—This concert has been unavoidably postponed till Tuesday, the 16th December.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday after a sitting of seven days.

CRICKET.—A game will be played to-day on the *maidan* at Upper Colaba between an eleven of the Royal Artillery and the Colaba Cricket Club.

TRESPASS.—Runchore Shamjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, for trespassing in the dwelling house of Luximon Dusrut.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Warli-paccady on view of the body of a Hindu woman, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Beevah Naikoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of obtaining unlawful possession of a chair, valued Rs. 3. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Chandrabaga, who died from the effects of burns. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Meera Shella and Ebram Hajee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a quantity of sugar, valued Rs. 3, belonging to Dewsey Bhimjee, and were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coolywadda, on view of the body of a Hindu labourer, named Appajee Suddoojee, who died suddenly. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

GAMBLERS.—Sakee Kalla and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Bhuleshvar Road. They were found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, five others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the other Rs. 5.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Goolam Ali Hyder Ali was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of housebreaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 82. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Hussain Fakeer Mahomed was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of theft of a silver watch and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 200, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. TOOLAJEE.—We regret to announce the death from apoplexy of Mr Moroba Fakeera, better known amongst the Europeans of Bombay as Mr. Toolajee. Mr. Toolajee was about 57 years of age. He was for the last thirty years a contractor with both the police and military forces of this city. He was kind and considerate towards the poorer classes of the Hindu community, who have lost in him a genial friend and a worthy patron.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

As mentioned in our issue of yesterday there will be a final afternoon performance by this popular company to-day, beginning at four o'clock. School guardians and others will doubtless improve the occasion by giving their little charges a treat seldom presented in Bombay. A new programme is announced for this evening, and on Tuesday, the last night but one of this entertainment in Bombay, a complimentary benefit will be tendered to Mr. H. R. Harwood, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of the Royal Marionettes to India. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a large and influential Masonic patronage will be given on the occasion. Bro. Harwood is popular amongst the craft in Australia, as he has been well known for very many years as a comedian of the highest repute, and also perhaps the most successful, lessee and manager the stage at the antipodes ever possessed. This is his second visit to the East with professional talent, and we cordially hope it will not be the last; indeed, if report speaks truth, there is some chance of his indentifying himself with theatrical affairs here and in Calcutta, whither the present company proceeds on Thursday next.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows:—On Sundays, at Falkland Road Byculla, at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. R. F. Winter, Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow [Sunday] morning on the S. S. Trinacria at 11 a.m. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Officers and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A launch for friends will leave the Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

PAGE'S CRICKET BATTS, &c., Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES ON A COTTON TRANSACTION.

REMINGTON AND CO. VS. S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

AT the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice Kemball delivered judgment in this case, which was heard before his Lordship for several days this month. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for the defendant.

His Lordship said this was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 2,314 as damages sustained by reason of the non-delivery of 100 bales of cotton agreed to be delivered by the defendant to the plaintiffs. Defendant denied that he had entered into any contract with the plaintiffs for the sale and supply to them of 100 bales of cotton, and stated that in the transaction mentioned in the plaint he had acted only as a broker. To certain allegations made in the plaint (mentions them,) the defendant gave an unqualified denial, saying that he never intended to give a personal undertaking, that he had no cotton of his own and never expected any, that in all his communications with the plaintiffs he was acting solely as a broker, and that at no time did he ask for or assent to any arrangement in respect to these 100 bales on the understanding that it was to be on his own account. (Reads the issues raised in the case.) The question was really, what was the intention of the parties on the 15th March last with respect to the supply of the 100 bales after the sale of that quantity by the defendant in his capacity of broker for Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co., made subject to approval, had fallen through? The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant undertook personally to secure the supply to them of the 100 bales if they would wait, and that acting on the faith of that promise, they did so wait. If the plaintiffs had succeeded in establishing their account of what was agreed upon, there could be very little doubt as to the legal effect of the transaction. It would be no answer to the action to say that the plaintiffs were under no obligation by the agreement to wait, and the defendant must be held liable on his promise. There had been some slight discussion as to the wording of the agreement, but it was obvious that the word "guarantee" was used in a sense different from its legal meaning, and what the court had to look to was not so much the particular words used by the parties in expressing their intention as the clear intention itself. Plaintiffs said the defendant contracted personally to supply them with the balance of cotton they required; and the defendant joined issue with them on that point. That the defendant is a commission agent and a broker, and that as such it was quite beyond the scope of his ordinary business to undertake personally to supply cotton to purchasers were admitted facts, but it was said that various motives operated to induce him to depart from the ordinary custom of brokers and to contract on his own behalf, such as a disinclination to lose his commission, a desire to secure the plaintiffs' custom, and also the intention of disposing of his own cotton. Plaintiffs relied, as evidence of defendant's undertaking, on his letter of the 15th March last, which repeated, it was said, a previous verbal offer of the same day; and in proof that the plaintiffs acted on the faith of the promise made to them, they had put in certain letters and telegrams relating to the transaction. In his Lordship's opinion, the letters written and the acts done by the plaintiffs showed beyond a doubt that the view they took—at least shortly after the date of the defendant's letter—of the nature of the defendant's undertaking was quite in accord with the case made for them; but this, though important as showing their consistency and honesty of purpose, affected only in a slight degree the more important question as to what was the real intention of the defendant. For the solution of this, the court had to look at the acts and conduct of the defendant himself. (Reads and comments on the correspondence.) On behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Baumbach and Mr. Remington spoke very positively to certain admissions made by the defendant. They said that, though he repudiated his liability when the question first came up, he subsequently admitted it, that when he found he could not perform his contract, he asked for time, consenting to pay the difference in freight and exchange, and that eventually he asked them to buy on his account, saying he would pay the difference though he must have time to do this, as all his money was up-country. Defendant, on the other hand, denied that he ever admitted his liability, or that at the time of writing the letter of 15th March last, he had the slightest intention of undertaking himself to supply the cotton. He denied distinctly that he ever asked the plaintiffs to pay on his account and promised to pay them the difference. As to the document which the plaintiffs said contained the contract, his Lordship thought but little clue was afforded by its wording to the intention of the parties. Bearing in mind that up to the receipt of the letter of 15th March last, the defendant had been dealing with the plaintiffs, as they understood, solely as broker and commission agent, his Lordship thought there was nothing in the document to indicate a change of intention on defendant's part. It was conceded that a personal undertaking of this kind was quite beyond the scope of a broker's duty. Bearing in mind that this was the first time that the plaintiffs had employed the defendant, his Lordship could quite understand that he would, as broker, be anxious to give them every satisfaction, but his Lordship failed to discover in any of the circumstances that had been placed before him any sufficient, or even plausible, reason for the defendant's abandoning his position as broker which was unattended with any risk, and adopting the (to say the least) very unusual course of personally undertaking to supply the cotton. Turning to the evidence, his Lordship observed it was no doubt at first sight very difficult to reconcile the contradictory statements of the different parties; but when they considered the very opposite impressions of their relative positions under which each party spoke, his Lordship thought these seeming contradictions were to a certain extent capable of explanation. The result of this trial did not depend upon the determination of the disputed points to which his Lordship referred at some length; for, assuming that the defendant had consented to suffer the loss, the promise would have been without consideration unless he had bound himself by the original contract. Coming back to the bare question—what was the legal effect of the transaction evidenced by the letter of 15th March last—his Lordship said there was nothing in it to lead necessarily to the inference that defendant intended to contract personally. Apart from its legal meaning, there was no particular charm in the word "guarantee;" and a broker might use it without necessarily making himself personally liable; and that was the view which Mr Remington at least took of its use at first. His Lordship did not think any inference unfavourable to the defendant was to be drawn from the fact of his being willing to pay any difference in freight and exchange. The case was not without its difficulties, but on the whole his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff's had failed to establish that a contract, such as they alleged, was entered into by the defendant. The claim was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT this court yesterday, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Melvill and eleven delegates, the suit of Awabai vs. Pestonjee Cowasjee Chowksey was called on for hearing. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant.

The clerk of the court, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, read the plaint, the written statement of the defendant, and the issues framed at a previous sitting of the court.

Mr. Jardine opened the case. The facts are briefly these. The parties to the suit are 51 and 60 years of age respectively. They were married about 35 years ago, and lived happily for 30 years. They have had five sons and two daughters, all living,—the eldest son being 30 and the youngest 10 years old, and the eldest daughter 26 and the youngest 12. They are all unmarried except the eldest son. The learned counsel said it was always an unpleasant duty for the gentlemen delegates to do when they had to discuss domestic strifes and squabbles, and his client had done all in her power to avoid coming into this court; but the opposite side had forced her—however reluctant she was—to have recourse to this tribunal. It appeared that up to 1874 the parties had lived happily and in amity; and the period was so long that one would have thought that they would have so lived in amity for the rest of their lives. But it so happened that disputes arose between them from trifling causes, and the breach continued to widen, until at last from hard words they came to hard blows. From the evidence that would be placed before the gentlemen delegates, it would appear that the husband not only used shockingly abusive and threatening language towards his wife, but actually on several occasions treated her with cruelty and harshness, beating her on various parts of her body, and incited and encouraged others to assault her likewise. The parties rose from a humble position to one of property. The husband traded in gold and silver, and lent money. In his trade he was helped by the relatives of his wife, and by his intelligence and industry, he was able to become a man of property, which, if realised, would be worth about a lac and fifty thousand rupees. The origin of their differences arose from the day of the betrothal of their eldest son, Ruttonjee, in 1874, one of them questioning the suitability of the intended wife of their son. However, the marriage took place in 1875, and, ever since the strife had widened between the parties. Mr. Jardine then mentioned four or five specific occasions when the defendant violently assaulted the plaintiff, giving vent to shocking language at the same time. The most important occasion was one in May, 1878, when the plaintiff was assaulted in such a violent manner that she was left on the ground unconscious and bleeding. He at the same time incited and encouraged others to join him in this grievous assault. The learned gentleman said he would prove all this, not only by the evidence of the defendant's own sons and daughters, but also by that of a European constable, who was called at the time, and who saw her in an unconscious and wounded state, and offered to take her to the hospital, and prefer a charge of assault against him. The plaintiff, however, declined to take any criminal proceedings against her husband. One would think that the defendant would show penitence and treat her kindly thereafter. But he did nothing of the kind. He would neither see her, nor give her medical treatment in her prostrated condition, nor be sorry for what he had done. The learned counsel said he could conceive nothing more disgraceful than the conduct of the defendant, which seemed to him to be aggravated by his habitual abuse and shocking language. He then deserted her, left the house, carrying with him valuable household furniture and other useful articles, and leaving his unfortunate wife and children without any means of support. During his absence, the municipal bills remained unpaid, and the consequence was that the Municipality seized what little remained in the house in the shape of furniture, and sold it. It seemed that there was no prospect of the parties living happily together, and, however reluctant she was, there was no course left her but to institute these proceedings. During the progress of this suit, the court ordered Rs. 40 a month to be paid to her for her maintenance *pendente lite*. The learned counsel then read the correspondence that had passed between the solicitors to the parties, from which it appeared that each side charged the other with ill-usage and cruelty, and the defence was of a *tu quoque* nature. Mr. Jardine then drew the attention of the delegates to Section 31 of the Parsee Matrimonial and Divorce Act, by which the plaintiff, if sufficient cause be shewn, was entitled to demand a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

The plaintiff was then called and examined. Before she was examined, the delegates suggested that the case might be adjourned for some time to give the parties another opportunity of coming to an amicable settlement.

The counsel on both sides having held a consultation, it was agreed to refer the case to the arbitration of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Heerjeebhoy Merwanji Wadia and K. R. Cama,—the only important question being what amount should be allowed by the defendant to the plaintiff for maintenance, and the question of the control and guardianship of the minor children. Postponed till 30th January 1880.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the recent meeting of the Bombay Port Trust:—

Read Government Resolution No. 2,230, dated 3rd September, authorizing the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, to exchange a strip of land 5 feet 6 inches in width, extending from Wari Bandar Face along the Railway Company's southern boundary line to Frere Road, for a strip of Port Trust land shown on a plan, required by the Company at the Musjid station, to enable them to continue their quadruple line through Musjid station. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 31st October, recommending that the land required be sold to the Railway Company at Rs. 25 per square yard, as a narrow piece like that offered in exchange is of little value to the Trustees; that the Railway Company should undertake to make good without expense to the Trustees all necessary alterations, such as altering points and sidings, re-erecting pointsmen's quarters, shifting fence, altering road, overbridge, &c., and should pay all expenses whatsoever rendered necessary by the transaction, and that they should also arrange with the lessees on Trustees' property, fronting the road for their interest, if any, to the portion of road occupied, and should agree to hold the Trustees free from any claim which might be put forward by the lessees. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The Resident Engineer should prepare a plan on a large scale showing what alternative arrangements are practicable.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 2,675, dated 20th October, regarding Wari Bandar land and the extension of Frere Road to Mazgaon, with committee's report therein referred to. Resolution.—To be recorded.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway.)

Simla, 20th September 1879.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1689, dated the 5th July last, submitting for orders the report of a Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the question of disposing of certain land at Wari Bandar about to be surrendered by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

2. The questions on which the Committee have expressed their views relate to three points, *viz*:—

1st.—To the application of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to be allowed to retain 71 acres instead of 41 acres only, as arranged in 1874.

2nd.—To the claim of the Port Trustees to the land reclaimed at the expense of the Elphinstone Company no longer wanted for railway purposes.

3rd.—To the interests of the Municipality, the trade, and the public, in communications across or skirting the railway and Government property. On these, their recommendations are summarized under seven heads, to which I am to reply as follows:—

3. The Government of India is not disposed to allow any departure on the part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the arrangement agreed to in 1874, and as the conditions on which this agreement was based are now fulfilled, the land in excess of the 41 acres, or thereabouts, in their possession, should be at once resumed by Government.

4. The claim of the Trustees of the Port to any portion of the reclaimed land that is to be surrendered is inadmissible; but as it is probable that this land can be best utilised under the management of the Port Trust, the Governor General in Council authorizes the Government of Bombay to rent to the Trustees such portion of it as may not be required for State purposes, at a nominal yearly rental of Rs. 100 per acre, on the condition that it is be given up either in full or in part as required by Government at a year's notice without any claim whatever for compensation.

5. With reference to the Committee's proposal No. 3, I am to observe that a Railway Company is not at liberty to give away Government land for concessions to itself, but there is no objection to a temporary exchange of the use of the Company's landing basin and storing ground for landing and storing facilities on another part of the Port Trust Estate.

6. The Government of India does not agree to proposal No. 4, the expenditure of guaranteed capital cannot be sanctioned for the construction of an overbridge on the Frere Road. The Railway Company were in possession of the land before the Frere Road was projected, and they cannot be called on to do more to facilitate its construction than give a right of way over their premises. This right of way was stipulated for in the agreement of 1874, and can be claimed by the Government of Bombay. But the Government of India do not recognize any liability on the part of the Railway Company to aid with guaranteed capital in the construction either of a level crossing or of an overbridge.

7. With regard to proposals 5, 6, and 7, I am to state that the expenditure of guaranteed capital on road-making is not to be permitted, except on roads which are on the property of the Company; but such land as may be wanted for the extension of the Frere Road or for the road from Mazgaon overbridge towards Mazgaon Pier can, if the property of Government, be given over free of charge to the Municipality.—I have, &c.,

J. S. TREVOR, Major-General, R.E.,
Officiating Deputy Secretary.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Marine Department for the information of the Port Trustees, with reference to their Secretary's letter No. 2215, dated 27th December 1878, and Government Resolution No. 82 (Railway), dated 16th January 1879.

2. Also to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Municipal Commissioner, and the President and Members of the Committee appointed under paragraph 3 of the same Resolution.

3. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the Collector of Bombay should arrange to take over from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the land referred to in pragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 1745 of 1874 and paragraph 1 of Government resolution No. 82 of 1879, from the 1st January 1880, by which date the land should be cleared of the Railway Company's stores and sidings.

4. Government will await proposals from the Port Trust and Municipality with regard to the land which may be required for the extension of the Frere Road, and for the road leading along the north side of Wari Bandar from Mazgaon overbridge.

G. W. OLDHAM, Major, R. E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, No. 82, DATED 16TH JANUARY, 1879.

The total area of the Wari Bandar property is about 111 acres, of which about 70 acres were reclaimed by the Elphinstone Land Company from the foreshore, and 35½ acres were acquired by Government by purchase or exchange. The whole area was made over to the G. I. P. Railway Company in 1869 for their principal terminus for goods, together with the two Boat-basins (known as the "Clerk" and "Frere" Basins), and about 500 yards of harbour frontage for the landing of their stores. The Company laid down sidings, erected a crane, &c., on the wharf, and built two large goods sheds fitted with hydraulic appliances for handling goods and shunting wagons, as well as a carriage shed, in the positions shown on the annexed plans.

2. Doubts were subsequently entertained by the Company's Officers as to the suitability of Wari Bandar as a site for the goods terminus. Up to the year 1877 Bori Bandar continued to be the principal goods depôt, being supplemented by sidings and sheds provided by the Elphinstone Land Company on Carnac and Nicol Bandars; and under an arrangement which was finally concluded in 1874 after full discussion, the Railway Company undertook to surrender 70 acres of the Wari Bandar land, as shown on plan marked A, together with a certain portion of the land occupied by the Company at Byculla, to Government, in consideration of being provided with a convenient site for a goods terminus at Bori Bandar, measuring about 8 acres (between the passenger terminus now in course of erection and Fort George), and of their being placed in possession of land to the extent of about 57 acres for the location of their Locomotive Workshops at Parel. It is to this arrangement that reference is made in Government Resolution No. 82, dated 16th January, 1879. The Company are now in possession of the site for the goods terminus at Bori Bandar, and of the site for the Workshops at Parel, and have been called upon to surrender the 70 acres at Wari Bandar according to agreement.

3. But circumstances have changed since the above arrangement was made in 1874.

4. In 1875 it was finally decided by Government, who had purchased the Elphinstone property in 1870, that a wet dock should be formed on the site of the Elphinstone Basin in close proximity to the Wari Bandar Estate, and in consequence of the great impetus given to the grain trade in 1877 and 1878 by the European demand for Indian wheat and seeds, and the scarcity of food grain amounting to absolute famine in many parts of Southern India, the Railway Company found it advisable to bring the Wari Bandar Goods Sheds into use for traffic for the first time in 1877, and it has since become more and more apparent that Wari Bandar may after all become the principal goods depôt; and that in the interests of the Railway Company the arrangements of 1874 in respect to the land, require to be again revised, in order to give access by Railway to the Prince's Dock, and to provide for a heavy local traffic at the Wari Bandar Terminus.

5. This has led the Company to submit for sanction a fresh plan marked B and attached, which provides for the Company retaining about 71 acres instead of about 41 acres only of the Wari Bandar property, and for the ultimate extension of their goods terminus at this site.*

6. In the meantime the Trustees of the Port have applied to have so much of the 70 acres to be restored by the Railway Company under the Agreement of 1874, as was reclaimed by the Elphinstone Company, say, about 42⅔ acres made over to them free of charge on the ground that the cost of the reclamation of the Wari Bandar property estimated at 70 lacs forms part of the interest-bearing charge against the Port Trust, and that though certain properties were made over free by Government by way of exchange when the Trust was formed, these are not so extensive or so valuable.

7. It further appears that the Municipality of Bombay are anxious to have a road skirting the northern boundary of the Wari Bandar Estate, while the necessity for an extension of the Frere Road across the Wari Bandar to Mazgaon has constantly been urged in the interests of the public and of the local trade; and was expressly provided for in the arrangement between Government and the Railway Company referred to in para. 2.

8. The questions on which the views and recommendations of the Committee are desired by Government would therefore appear to relate—

1st.—To the application of the G. I. P. Railway Company to be allowed to retain 71 acres instead of 41 acres only as arranged in 1874;

2nd.—To the claim of the Port Trustees;

3rd.—To the interests of the Municipality, the Trade, and the Public generally.

9. It appears to the Committee that it is essential in the interests of Government that sufficient land should be reserved at Wari Bandar for possible railway extensions. The Consulting Engineer for Railways is of opinion that the additional area asked for by the Railway Company for the extension of their goods terminus, west of the Frere Road, should be reserved for that purpose, though it need only be made over to the Railway Company from time to time as required for sanctioned works. He is also of opinion that space for additional sidings for shunting purposes, which the Company's Officers consider indispensable, should be similarly reserved to the east of the Frere Road, and that it will not be advisable for Government to alienate the space asked for by the Company for landing and storing coal and other materials, until it has been ascertained how the Company's landing arrangements will be affected by the opening of the Prince's Dock, and to what extent the area of storage space near the bandar can be reduced under future arrangements for the establishment of inland depôts; but he does not recommend that the extra land to the east of the Frere Road asked for by the Company should be absolutely or permanently made over to them at present; but only that Government should retain it in their own hands, making over portions temporarily or permanently to the Railway Company hereafter as occasion may require.

10. It is for Government to decide whether the claim of the Port Trustees to have any portion of the reclamation at Wari Bandar, which may be restored by the Railway Company, made over to them free of charge is to be admitted. This question, indeed, appears to have been already referred to the Government of India in connection with the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties; but it is in any case desirable that so much of the land as is not retained for Railway or other Government purposes, or at least all that which lies to the east of the Frere Road should be made over to the Trust for administrative purposes.

11. It is obvious, however, that if the Railway Company are allowed all they have asked for to the east of the Frere Road, and if they are allowed to lay down shunting and stores sidings as they propose, the transfer of the re-

* These areas are not exact. They may be slightly modified when the final arrangements are decided upon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

mainder o[f] Trustees will be a concession of comparatively li[t]tle v[al]ue; as the land in the vicinity of Clerk Basin to the north will be c[ut] off from the Port Trust Estate and the Prince's Dock.

12. The Committee are informed by the Consulting Engineer that Government recognize the claim of the G. I. P. Railway Company under the Deed of Contract to a free wharf for the Company's own materials; and to sufficient space in the vicinity of such wharf for handling such materials, but that they do not recognize that the Company can claim land for storage purposes in the vicinity of the wharves, should Government prefer to give them land for storage elsewhere. The Consulting Engineer has further explained to the Committee that the area of the land to be retained by the Railway Company on the east of the Frere Road as defined on the plan agreed to in 1874 was settled accordingly.

13. But it appears to the Committee that the railway Company might come to an arrangement with the Port Trust to undertake the entire work of landing and forwarding their materials, the Railway Company making over to the Trustees all the land and wharf frontage in their possession east of the Frere Road, and providing elsewhere the shunting sidings which, according to their present plan, are to be laid down between the goods sheds and the harbour face. The settlement of the details of any such arrangement would no doubt be a matter of some difficulty, but in the opinion of the committee, it offers the best and most satisfactory solution of the question of the disposition of the Wari Bandar property, and is one which from a Government point of view would be unobjectionable.

14. Failing any such arrangement, and assuming that the Company retain all the land to the east of the Frere Road shown in the plan of 1874, and possibly more, and that they carry out the arrangements they now propose for additional shunting and stores sidings, the Committee have no hesitation in stating that it will be practically impossible to prolong the Frere Road to Mazgaon across the Wari Bandar property unless an overbridge is constructed to carry the road over all the Railway lines.

15. The prolongation of this road is, as above stated, demanded in the interest of the general as well as the trading public, and in the land plan of 1874, above alluded to, it was specially provided for the following stipulation being entered therein:—

"The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company agrees that whenever the land therein marked out is surrendered by him, no difficulty will be raised by the Railway Company to the Frere Road, being carried on the level on the line shown in purple between the two plots of land to be returned by the Company."

16. Thus were the arrangements of 1874 to be now rigidly carried out the Railway Company would be bound to maintain a level-crossing in the position shown, and they would also by implication be bound so to regulate their traffic that the level-crossing should be at all reasonable times available for the public; and should it hereafter appear that a level-crossing in this position did not meet public requirements, the Committee presume that Government would exercise any right that they may possess under the Deed of Contract to require the Company to provide an overbridge or otherwise satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

17. But, as above shown, the conditions contemplated when the plan of 18[74] was prepared, no longer obtain, and the Committee consider that the Railway Company should be required as an essential condition of their being permitted to retain land or lay down railway lines across the Frere Road in excess of those contemplated in 1874, to provide an overbridge to carry the Frere Road across all the lines to be now or hereafter laid down.

18. The question then arises whether other constituencies besides the Railway Company can reasonably be expected or required to contribute to the cost of carrying the Frere Road across the Wari Bandar Estate and of connecting it with adjacent thoroughfares.

19. The Committee enquired of the Port Trust whether in the event of its being decided to be necessary or desirable to build an overbridge across the G. I. P. Railway Company's goods sidings in order to carry the Frere Road to Mazgaon, the Trustees of the Port would recognize any obligation on their part to contribute to the cost of the bridge in consideration of the benefit the Port Trust Estate would derive from having direct and uninterrupted communication into Mazgaon.

20. The Committee also enquired of the Municipal Commissioner whether he would recognize any obligation on the part of the Corporation to contribute to the cost of the bridge or to widen and improve the approaches to it from the Mazgaon side in consideration of the convenience which a broad thoroughfare on this line would be to the public generally.

21. The reply of the Port Trustees is as follows:—

"Under existing circumstances, the only property belonging to the Trustees which would be improved by the construction of a bridge over the railway lines at Wari Bandar, is the small plot known as the Graving Dock Estate, and they therefore do not recognize any obligation to contribute towards the cost of the bridge. Should the land about to be given up by the Railway Company be made over to the Port Trust the circumstances would be altered, and in that case they would be willing to take into consideration any application for a contribution on their being furnished with a plan showing the extent of ground to be made over to the Trust, and the details of the proposed bridge as regards its site, dimensions, and estimated cost."

22. The Municipal Commissioner considers that the Corporation may fairly be called upon to construct within a reasonable time a 50 feet road through Mazgaon, and a 40 feet road along the north side of the Wari Bandar property as shown in plan marked B, but that they should not be called upon to contribute to the cost of an overbridge.

23. It is obvious that the railway is the obstruction, and that it is primarily the duty of the Railway Company to provide the remedy; but the Committee consider that it would be reasonable to ask the Port Trust to contribute a limited amount towards the cost of the road and bridge, say, to the extent of paying for the approaches where on Trust property, *i.e.*, south and north of the permanent railway boundary, besides providing the land on the south side, because it will be an advantage to the Trust to have direct access with Mazgaon, and because the bridge is partly needed for the line leading to the Prince's Dock; but the Committee concur in the view of the Municipal Commissioner as regards the obligations of the Municipality.

24. To summarize the above, the Committee recommend—

1st.—That Government should retain in their own hands whatever land at Wari Bandar they consider will ultimately be required for railway purposes.

2nd.—That so much of the remainder as lies east of the line of the Frere Road should be made over to the Port Trust.

3rd.—That Government should call upon the Port Trust and the Railway Company to endeavour to come to an arrangement under which land for extending the Frere Road in a straight line and the whole of the land to the east of the line of the Frere Road so extended may be made over to the Trust in consideration of the Trustees undertaking the landing, shipping, handling, and despatch of the Company's stores and material, including coal.

4th.—That the Railway Company be informed that they can only be permitted to carry railway lines across the line of the Frere Road in the manner proposed in the Agent's letter No. 5484, dated 28th April, 1879, on condition that they provide an overbridge to carry the proposed extension of the Frere Rood across all lines to be now or hereafter laid down.

5th.—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps for the extension of the Frere Road to the north of the Wari Bandar Estate, and for a branch along the northern boundary of the Estate to join the present Mazgaon Road.

6th.—That the Port Trust be moved to undertake the construction of the Frere Road extention as far as the northern boundary of the Wari Bandar Estate, should the arrangement proposed in clause 3rd be carried out; and otherwise so much of the road (and overbridge approaches) as stands on the Trust Estate as defined by the railway boundary to the south; and so much as stands on the space intervening between the railway boundary and the Municipal boundary on the north side of the Wari Bandar Estate.

7th.—That Government make a free grant of any of the Wari Bandar land remaining at their disposal which may be required for the extension of the Frere Road and the road skirting the north boundary of the property to be constructed by the Municipality.

Commissioner of Customs, President.
Consulting Engineer for Railways,
Chairman, Port Trust,
Municipal Commissioner,
Collector of Bombay, } Members.
Bombay, 23rd May 1879.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 8th November, estimating the expenditure at Sassoon Dock until March.

On Railway and Crane sidings at	Rs.	500
,, Scavenging	,,	370
,, Cranes	,,	175
	Rs.	1,045

and enquiring whether the dock gates are to be worked. Resolution—The Resident Engineer's estimate is sanctioned. The dock gates need not be worked at present.

Read letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, dated 27th October, enquiring whether it may not be as well now that the acquisition of the entire foreshore by Government puts an end to competition and renders the concentration of traffic a desirable and possible object to dispense with the opening of Apollo Reclamation to free goods generally. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 31st October, recommending that the subject be postponed until the whole foreshore is in the hands of the Trustees. Resolution.—The present arrangements should be conti[nued] for a time.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, da[ted ...] November, recommending that the Prince's Dock be lighted with gas, and forwarding a plan showin[g] where he considers that lamps should be placed. He st[a]tes that the cost of laying the pipes, providing gas lamps and posts and all connections complete will be Rs. 6,160, and that the cost of lighting—the Gas Company un[d]ertaking all repairs, lighting, extinguishing and mainte[n]ance,—will be Rs. 6,400 per annum for eighty lamps. H[e] also furnishes an estimate of the cost of using the e[l]ectric light. Read the following report by the Dock C[ommittee], dated 12th November:—The committee reco[mm]end that "the dock be lighted with gas, but they con[s]ider that fifty lights will be sufficient for the present. The plan prepared by the Resident Engineer was [m]arked accordingly." Resolution.—The report of the Dock Committee is app[r]oved of. The necessary supple[m]ental estimate is sanction[ed].

Read Governmen[t] Resolution No. 800, d[a]ted 25th October, forwarding for the consideration of the Trustees memo. by the Deputy Superintendent of Marine Surveys, recommending that a red ray of light be thrown from Kennery over the dangers to the northward and southward, viz., between the bea[r]ings of N ½ W and N ½ E (bearings from the light) c[o]vering the Thull shoal and to the southward from [...]overing [...] as far as the radius [...] (bearing from light) eastward by Port Officer, [...] of the light extends. Read memo. members of Ha[rbour ...] dated 5th November. Read minutes of —Kennery [Harb]our and Pilo[t]age Committee. Resolution to cover th[e] [l]ight should be altered so as to show a red ray [...] [the] reefs to the southward.

Read [...] letter from Messrs. Wallace and Company, dated [...] November, intimating that they are prepared to renew [th]eir lease of Kussara Basin for a further period of one or five years on the same terms as their last lease. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th November, recommending that a fresh lease be not granted. Read minutes of members of Bandara Committee. Resolution—The Trustees cannot renew the lease, but Messrs. Wallace and Company may be allowed the exclusive use of the Kussara Basin for one year on payment of the usual Port Trust [f]ees.

Read letter from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company, dated 17th November, enquiring whether the Trustees will erect a refreshment room in the vicinity of Prince's Dock similar to that at Apollo Bandar, and if they will grant Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company a monopoly of such an undertaking; if so they ask that the conditions may be stated. Resolution—Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. should be informed that the Trustees have no intention of erecting refreshment rooms at the Prince's Dock, but that they are prepared to lease or sell land to any one wishing to take it up for that purpose. The Trustees will not encourage a monopoly.

Read letter from the Agents, Mazgaon Spinning and Weaving Company, dated 23rd July, enquiring the price at which the Trustees will sell them about 15,730 square yards land at Tank Bandar, adjoining the Spinning and Weaving Company's premises. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 27th October. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 11th November. Read minute by members of Land Committee. They consider that Rs. 4 per square yard is a fair price for the land. Resolution—The land may be offered to the Mazgaon Spinning and Weaving Company at the rate of Rs. 4 per 6 square yard.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th November, submitting an application by Gungabai, widow of Shah Sawchund Kessowjee, for a lease for 50 years of 186 6-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate at a rent of Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years.

Read minute by Land Committee approving of the lease being granted.

Resolution—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th November, submitting for consideration an application from Mr. F. Cutler for permission to ship ice from the bandar at the back of his Ice Factory, and also asking for exemption from payment of wharfage fees.

Resolution—Mr. Cutler's application to be exempted from payment of wharfage fees cannot be granted.

Submitted supplemental estimate providing

for quarters for Assistant Dock Master, Assistant Traffic Manager, and European constable with outhouses, &c.	Rs.	26,224
and for rope shelter and huts for pier headsmen, transmit marks, &c.	,,	5,624
	Rs.	31,848

It has been approved by the Finance Committee.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th November, bringing to the notice of the Trustees the claims of the Traffic Department to participate in a pension fund for good and long service to the Trust.

Resolution—Consideration postponed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 848, dated 15th November, sanctioning the schedule of wharfage and dock rates submitted by the Trustees, and ordering them to be published in the *Government Gazette* by notification.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 17th November, accepting the site for a police chowki at Bori Bandar on the terms offered by the Trustees, and intimating that he will obtain the formal sanction of Government to the arrangement.

The audited accounts of the Trust for 6 months to 30th September which have been circulated to the Trustees:—

Pilottage statement two weeks to 18th November—
34 vessels piloted into harbour.
36 ,, out of harbour.
8 ,, transported.
4 ,, attended to.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TEKKE TURKOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.

THE correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* with the Akkal Tekke expedition has sent another very interesting letter to his paper, dated Ter Aukan, the 31st of September last. He writes as follows:—

"As you are already aware, on the 10th inst. we were engaged in an affair which presents a rare exception in the history of Russian wars in Central Asia. The enemy not only did not enter into negotiations with us, as many expected they would do, but, even after such severe losses as they suffered at Dengil Tepe, did not cease to defend their independence with pride and self-confidence. Nearly the whole time we had in our camp their most notable men, such as Tekta, Sirdar, Topkhan, and several Khans of Kizil Arvat; but the Tekkes paid no attention to these 'outcasts and traitors of their country,' as the Tekkes call them, and replied to their proposals of submission to Russia by saying that they were not slaves and knew how to meet their enemies as well as their unworthy and dishonourable leaders. In my opinion all these Khans and Sirdars in our service and receiving from us large sums of money were able to act so cunningly that we did not know until they had disappeared from Bendesen that they were simply Tekke spies giving information to their countrymen. I say that they disappeared, because during one night they all fled from Bendesen into the steppe, where they will again prepare to meet the Russians as before. Orders have been received to suspend military operations. Our advanced detachment of six battalions, which are only about equal to companies on a war footing, has accomplished a reconnaissance in the Akkal Tekke oasis, has discovered the strength of the enemy, the natural difficulties of the under-taking, the amount of water, &c., and, in short, has enabled the commander of the detachment to acquire such information as none of our Generals have up to the present possessed. The place is not so entirely barren and waterless as has been described. During both our advance and retreat we came upon good mountain springs, finding territory of even ten versts with plenty of water, and the villages were everywhere surrounded by rich growths of corn, fruit, and melons. Beyond Dengil Tepe, on the road to Arkhabat and Merv, there is a more numerous population along the foot of the mountains and much richer verdure to be found. This proves that all our previous information was based on fantastic descriptions. Certainly one of the great difficulties of a march in the steppe consists in the means of transport; especially, for instance, the camels which come to grief because our soldiers do not know how to treat and look after them. One of the principal causes of our misfortune with the camels was the bad organization of our system of native guides, who from the very first left their beasts and fled from us as though we were contagious. With us the question of the camels plays a great *rôle*. Since 1872, according to written accounts, we have lost 25,000 of these ships of the desert. After the desperate affair at Dengil Tepe it was part of the plan of the late General Lazareff to establish a large store of provisions in the oasis and leave a detachment there to act as a watch and check upon the Tekke robbers. This plan was not put into execution for the reason that we had not got a sufficient number of camels for the transport of provisions and also because we were badly furnished for winter. Besides this, the wet weather produced sickness. On the 10th inst., we moved on to Arganak, Beurma, Bam Bendesen, and Douz Olum. The whole of the way we were pursued by the Tekke cavalry who came from Arkhabat: but the desperate Tekkes who fell upon us so mercilessly at Dengil Tepe now kept themselves at respectful distance. We could see their advanced horsemen at a distance of 2000 paces. It is said that the Tekkes lost not fewer than 3,000 men, and at the same time our loss is set down as 770 men. Many competent persons, and among them the Persian Military Agent, believe that after such a loss the Tekkes will give in without further resistance, but I am of opinion that these people, accustomed to rob and kill during centuries, will not submit without a decisive blow, and in order to keep watch over them we must have at least a division and a half calculated on the war footing. The heat was very great and affected the wounded. As to the climate of the oasis it is excellent and operated most favourably and very rapidly upon the health of our sick. On the 19th of September, at 8 in the evening, we had cleared the pass and arrived at Bendesen, *minus* a large number of weak camels, which we lost chiefly through the pursuit by our two sotnias of the Ataboizeff Turcomans, who had stolen our camels and had failed to furnish those for which they had received money in advance. We got about 1,000 camels, out of which, however, only 600 were fit for any thing. Sickness, dysentery, scurvy, and fever have much increased. We are ordered to wait here for General Tergukasoff, who is expected towards the end of October."

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.
C. MACDONALD & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Man[a]gers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASS[]URANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 18[...].
CAPITAL—ONE MILL[I]ON STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNE[D] are prepared to issue POLICIES upon H[ouses], Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, M[e]rchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
LE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,049,159 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,699
,, 1872 ... £816,383
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863 .... £1,045,143 | 1873 ...... £2,645,503
1868 .... £1,579,578 | 1878 ...... £4,049,159
THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum Street.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parell, opposite the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary, near the Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet stands, spoons, and forks, fish knife and forks, waiters, butter-cooler, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved furniture, comprising drawing room, hall, and reclining couches, drawing room, easy arm and without arm chairs, drawing room, sofa, writing, pier, dressing and wash-hand tables, side board, book cases, dumb waiter, teapoys, clothes presses, chest of drawers, teakwood and brass bedsteads, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, wall argand lustres, wall brackets, an English made 8 day clock by Savoury strikes half hour, real Bohemian glass flower vases, porcelain flower pots, pier and dressing glasses, carpets, &c
AT 2 p. m.
1 strong built shigram.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Bandora in the house occupied by Mr. James Sleeman, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware an English-built Bareilly cart, &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated cruet stands, breakfast companion, table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, bread basket, waiter, table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, toilet stand, chiffonier with glass, book case, hat stand, bedstead, campcot, wardrobe, chest of drawers, gown press, dressing glasses, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong Bareilly cart, by Gibson, of London.
The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 1st December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales T red twist No. 40 nett weight.
4 ,, ,, ,, full ,,
3 cases dyed stripes 35-6 in. 20 yards.
3 ,, white scarps 72-3 in 7 yards.
16 ,, grey dhoties 8 to 11 yards 39 to 48 in.
12 ,, white ,, 7 to 10 yards 35 to 44 in.
A few articles of furniture compromising writing tables, pressures, chairs, screen, copying press, &c.
12 dozen dry sparkling sillery in quarts.
,, ,, ,, in pints.
1 case Waterloo condensed milk.
1 English made clock by Frenchurch.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee by order of the trustees of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation.
46 cases of brandy Ch. Bruch ant and Co.'s.
5 cases white Doris.
By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Hurjee Jeena, consisting of couches, chairs, presses, copper utensils, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the house No 62, in Tale Gullee, behind the house of Jeewa Essub, opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital, the following machinery:—
1 10 Horse Power boiler and engine.
1 Meat grinding mill 3½ feet with sieve.
1 Cocoanut pressing roller.
1 Shed and other materials.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Bhugwandass Bagla, Esq.
Ex S. S. Ellora.
About 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.
Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., have been instructed to sell by Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY next the 6th December, a consignment of English made gold jewellery consisting of
Gold Bracelets.
,, Broaches.
,, Earrings.
,, Albert chains.
,, Neck chains.
Chatelaine Watches, &c., &c.
The above are all of the best manufacture and will be found suitable for Christmas presents, &c., &c.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS TOOLS PLANTS, TIMBER, &c., AT NESBIT ROAD, BYCULLA.
Under instructions from Messrs. GLOVER and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will on a date to be hereafter fixed sell by Public Auction at their premises in Nesbet Road, Byculla, the whole of their plants, tools, &c., comprising crab winches, lorry wheels, rivet forges, smith's bellows, smith's and carpenter's tools, anvils, swage blocks, examps, iron stone clips, and clamps, metal sledge and steel quarry hammers, sootkies, screw augers, cross cut and pit saws, iron rails and chairs crossings, points, wagon springs, wagon frames and iron works, a cast iron railway ramps, signal and other lamps, naptha lamps, iron chains of sizes, 1, 2, and 3 sheens iron blocks of sizes, screw jacks of sizes, crow and drill bars, temping rods, bench vices, galvanized iron carved cup bolts, nuts, washers and rivetts, galvanized iron water buckets and gummels, fire bars of sizes, leather belting of sizes, spades, shovels, mud scoops, picks, manilla and coir ropes, fuses, India rubbers, section hose, iron oil tanks, air pumps, spanners, square and round pine and junglewood legs, teak and junglewood planks, boards, and rafters, teakwood travellers, shear legs, railway keys, mallets, sandscreen's, cane and bamboo baskets, sundry iron, &c. The date of sale will be notified, hereafter and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th December, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Gimy Cassum in Nacoda Moholla, by order of Hajee Habib Ahmed a large quantity of blackwood and teakwood household furniture and sundry articles of which full particulars will be shortly given.
FOR SALE.
A few barrels Fresh Belfast ham just received per steamer Columbia and Britannia.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
Also, a few lots of furniture comprising side-board, pier, round, reclining and side tables, couches, chairs, wardrobes, bedsteads, camp cots, table knives and forks, plated spoons and forks, cruet-stand with six bottles, glass and crockeryware, and argand and kerosine lamps, dispense articles and cooking utensils, the property of J. A. Yates, Esq.
Also about 200 boxes claret in bottles and pints.
AT 1 P.M.
1 English buffaloe and calf.
1 English-made bycicle.
1 second-hand strong shigram.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sets of double and single harness, military and lady's side saddle, express rifle, gun, pistol, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late Captain J. Beeke.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Sunday evening.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

On the 6th December next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a consignment, of W. and A. Gilbey's wines and spirits by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Forbes and Co. consisting of Champagne, Saumur, Moselle, Sauterne, Portwine, Sherry, Claret Madeira, Burgundy and Sundries Liqueur.
N. B.—The above wines will be sold privately also by dozen on applying to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th December next at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of G. H. Khulfan—
G B—3—1 case gilt and silvered chains on account and risk of A R. Shuruf Ally.
A K S—34-36-45-46-48—5 cases butter.
On account and risk of S. K. Nandoodkar.—
B K N—125-43—19 cases glassware and hardware.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. P. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.
On THURSDAY the 11th and FRIDAY the 12th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1879.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE of valuable photographic cameras and other materials, best theodolight, Dougall's Rifle, fishing tackles, &c., &c., the property of late Major Gill of Ajunta.
Under instruction from Captain W. H. Salmon, the President Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, 1879, at 1 p. m., at their Auction room No. 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort, the following goods, the property of the said deceased, the same consisting of one double barrel central fire 577 rifle Dougall's patent with brass bound solid leather case with all implements (first class weapons) cost not long ago £90 [Rs. 900], one best theodolite, by Gilbert with stand, stereoscopic card-e-visit, large and full-sized cameras with powerful lenses, by Ross and Dolimeyer, spare lenses in variety, dark slides, camera stands, rare negatives [such as game pictures, Ajunta caves, Ashburnee camp, Booidana, Jaina bungalow &c.] printing frames of sizes, mahogany and ebony, baths, dishes, glass plates of sizes and other chemical and photographic materials, &c., one japaned box, with a modern angler [fishing tackle with check winches] nearly complete, Dollound's powerful microscopes.
N. B.—The pifle, theodolight &c., are rare and well worth attention.
Will be sold on the same date and place books of eighteen different languages comprising works on science, religion, and miscellaneous subjects, by order of Messrs. King, King & Co.
MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.
THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction.
Sale commencing at 2 p. m. at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery without reserve:—
1 Bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yard bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hawk winding frames, hangers, bolts, nuts, corkscrews, &c., &c.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex "Olive Branch."
E M / F S —68 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H S E P—58 do. do. do.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.
S. ROSE & Co. *beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*
THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.]
N.B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.
"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
This Instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte combining strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.
"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."
The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Plate. Price nett Cash Rs. 375.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.
Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.
THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.
S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one year purchase system	Rs.	900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	,,	25 0	
			925 0
Payment on giving the order	,,	250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,,	125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,,	125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,,	125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,,	100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,,	100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,,	100 0	
			925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs.	700 0
Cases of tin and wood	,,	25 0
	Total Rs.	725
Payment on giving the order	Rs.	200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,,	100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,,	100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,,	100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,,	100
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,,	75
	Total Rs.	725

HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference, in order to prevent mistakes.
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street. (ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street.
BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.
JEWELLERY.
LADIES': GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS. ALBERTS. NECKLETS. BRACELETS. BROOCHES. EAR-RINGS. EAR DROPS. WEDDING RINGS. KEEPERS. CROSSES. RIBBON SLIDES.
GENTLEMEN'S: GOLD ALBERTS. STUDS. SLEEVE LINKS. SOLITAIRES. SIGNET RINGS. SCARF RINGS. LOCKETS. CHARMS & SEALS. SPRING & SPLIT RINGS. SWIVELS. GOLD KEYS.
A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.
PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.
MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.
LADIES' WATCHES.
Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.
Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.
SILVER WATCHES.
In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.
English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.
"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.
This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.
GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.
Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
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Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.
Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.
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THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY,
(FLETCHER, BERDOE & ORR, PROPRIETORS.)
"CHARLTON PAINT WORKS."
CHARLTON (BY WOOLWICH), KENT.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the
"CHARLTON" NON-POISONOUS PAINTS AND COLOURS
For House and Ship Painting, Paper Staining, &c., &c.
The extensive Works of the Company, on the Banks of the Thames, have been greatly enlarged and remodelled under new management, and in future the QUALITY OF ALL GOODS WILL BE GUARANTEED.
Sanitary Science impatient of the deleterious substances hitherto in use, called loudly for
NON-POISONOUS PAINTS AND COLOURS,
And the inauguration of these Works is the response to that demand,
NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS BEING USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.
The Company's products are now largely used at home and abroad by Government Establishments, Dockyards, Arsenals, Railway and Shipping Companies, Public Institutions, School Boards Hospitals, &c., and wherever the laws of health and economy are studied.
Their comparatively low price allows of the
SILICATE PAINTS AND COLOURS
being used for the commonest as well as
FOR THE HIGHEST CLASS OF DECORATIVE WORK.
NEW DESCRIPTIVE LISTS & PATTERN CARDS ARE NOW READY,
And may be had, gratis, on application to
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, CHARLTON, by Woolwich, KENT,
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N. B.—Especial rates for Photos in Ball Costume discontinued.

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SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
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IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
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SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.
Illustrated Price List free on application.
SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
JUST UNPACKED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnutwood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.
Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE		Rs. a.
AUL RUINART CHAMPAGNE	Qts. per doz.	40 0
Do. do.	Pts. per 2 doz.	43 0
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CADE'S Do. do.	,, per doz.	3 12
1 pair Hinck's Telephones		Rs. 35 per pair.
1 ,, Microphones		,, 10 ,,
1 ,,		,, 7 ,,
2 Electric Bells		,, 8 each

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JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER.
THE cheapest and most efficient of disinfectants. Does not Poison, Burn, or Stain. Unrivalled for Ship or Farm use, and for destroying Fleas or Ticks. Adopted by the P. & O. Co. and other large shipowners, and approved by the most eminent Chemists.
LOCAL AGENT—W. J. ESSAI.
SOLE IMPORTERS—STIRLING & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
JUST RECEIVED a fresh Consignment of Messrs. GILBEY'S celebrated SAUMUR:—
Gold Foil Qts. Rs. 27 per doz.
,, Pints ,, 14 ,,
Silver ,, Qts. ,, 24 ,,
,, Pints ,, 12-8 ,,
Also, a consignment of the new "Brub" Saumur,
Qts. Rs. 29 per doz.
Pints ,, 15 ,,
Champagnes, Ports, Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., &c., always on hand.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKEY.
11 years old. Rs. 32 per doz.
5 years old. Rs. 28 per doz.
SHIPPED BY
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
London and Inverness.
For analysis and testimonials apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE,
SOLE AGENTS.
June 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40 0	Rs. 42 0
eidsieke and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	—
Steinwein	,, 23 0	—
Hochheim r	,, 28 0	—
Ruedesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Marcobrunner	,, 32 0	,, 35 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 38 0	—
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier &Co.'s * Cognac	Rs. 22 0	—
Fromy and Rogée's *** ,,	,, 30 0	—
CLARETS. From H. and O. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Prande	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	,, 18 0	,, 20 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	—
Do. Lafitte	,, 25 0	—
BEER.		
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	—
Norway Pale Ale	,, 5 0	—
Kreusnacher Export Beer	,, 6 8	—
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Blutwurst	Rs. 13 8	per doz. tins
Leberwurst	,, 15 0	,,
Gebratene Sausischer	,, 19 8	,,
Finest German Asparagus	,, 24 0	,,

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment of Dr. A. F. DENNLER'S celebrated SWISS BITTERS from Alpine plants recommended by Medical Faculty against Indigestion and sufferings from Inter mittent Fever.
Rs. 30 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.
,, 33 ,, ,, 2 ,, Pints.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

ARRIVAL OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. PACHUMBA FROM BUSSORAH.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new, and best batch of Superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c., belonging to the well known Dealer, Shaik Moosa Bin Joovan.
Bhendy Bazar Road, next door to late Mahomed Banker's Stable. Bombay, 25th November 1879.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned most respectfully requests the favour of the Public to direct their attention to the following advertisement:—
That he has all sorts of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY THINGS, newly arrived from England, FOR SALE, at moderate rates.
His rates are cheaper than those of others, and it is hoped that the Public will be kind enough to forward their orders at the undermentioned place which will be executed promptly.
MOTEE JUGJEEWAN & Co.,
No. 38, Esplanade Road, opposite to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.
P. S.—The shop will be opened at a.m. and closed at 9 p.m.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, [...] Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the [Mofussil], at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and [paid with] promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., A[gents].

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART [ROW].
UPWARDS of Four Hundred Th[ousand] Pounds is paid Annually by this [Office to] the Families and representatives of d[eceased] Policyholders.
ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of f[uture] claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary, Bombay Br[anch].

NOTICES.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERY WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, [...] Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold [...] Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, [...] Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, [...] Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares [...] &c., &c.
All the above articles are warranted to be of the best manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.
N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly [executed] on Moderate Terms.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F		Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.	
FF		11-8 do	do.
FFF		12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount. No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, [Fort].

CASSIPORE SUGAR.
CONTINUAL supplies of these SUGARS in *patent waterproof bags* are kept at the Godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st White Finest Crystals	10 lb. Bag,	Rs. 2-2	per Bag.
,,	40 ,,	,, 8-4	,,
,,	80 ,,	,, 16-0	,,
2nd White Small	10 ,,	,, 2-0	,,
Grainy Yellow	10 ,,	,, 1-12	,,

Samples may be seen at the Office.
No order executed unless accompanied by Cash.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN, Agent for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-3 high, has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces, Rs. 1,000.
A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, up to great weight, regularly ridden, first charger R. H. A. Price Rs. 1,000.
A white Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15 2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.
A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse-Artillery charger. Rs. 500.
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, [...] high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all h[er paces]. Rs. 700.
A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever h[ack and] hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness [...]
A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very [...] rice 13 stone well is a splendid trotter, and gallops well [...]
A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-[...] free mover with pleasant paces; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.
A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a [...] lady's hack. Rs. 600.
An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. [...]
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of [...] at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dimness of the [...]
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have [...] being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, [...] give a healthy tone and vigour to the different [...] causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and [...] resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, [...] digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from [...] or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic [...] Heads of households should always have a box of [...] them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on [...] those under their charge, as by paying attention to the action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe [...] is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight [...] single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy [...] of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each [...] Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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